The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 423

WASHINGTON.

The Army Reunion at Louisville.

A Few of the Distinguished Persons Expected.

Breaking up of the Tobacco Fraud League.

An Important Bank Case in Court.

Grant Don't Commit Himself on the Tariff.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ARMY REUNION AT LOUISVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—According to information of those interested here, the reunion of the officers of the old Army of the Tennessee, at Louisville next week, will be more largely attended than any of the previous meetings have been. The following named members of the society will leave in a special train by way of Pittsburg and Indianapolis: Generals W. T. Sherman, Eli Parker, Wager Swayne, T. L. Dickery, Giles A. Smith, John E. Smith, Morgan L. Smith, David Hunter, and General Oliver and Colonels McCoy, Dayton and Audenried, of General Sherman's staff. W. E. Church, of the Army and Navy Journal, will accompany the party. General Bingham, General Kilby Smith and Major Kilbourne Knox will go from Philadelphia; and Generals McDowell and Ingalls from New York. General Belknap, Secretary of War, who declined to deliver the oration at the last meeting of the society, will not attend, owing to pressing business.

TOBACCO STAMP FRAUDS.

The number of frauds committed on the revenue by fraudulent tobacco stamps for sixty pound packages has been immense. By the capture just made by the detectives, the Government secures all the engravers of the counterfeit stamps, all the printers, and a large number of the "shovers." It is also possessed of dies, presses, engravers' tools, and other implements. There were printed by the gang just captured one thousand sheets, containing in all six thousand stamps, of the value of $115,000. The detectives have obtained half of the stamps, and all the implements being secured, it is believed that there will be an end of the frauds.

THE GEORGETOWN PEABODY FUND.

Inquiries are being made here in regard to the whereabouts of a fund given by Peabody for establishing a public library in Georgetown.

APPOINTED.

James T. Longstreet, Third Ohio district, and Henry W. Pope, Sixth Ohio district, were to-day appointed gaugers of Internal Revenue; also Caldwell Yeaman storekeeper in the Second Kentucky district.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The celebrated Merchants' National Bank case was argued before the Supreme Court and will be decided in a few days. The action was brought to enforce the personal liability of stockholders for liabilities of the bank under the national currency act, the assets and credits of the bank being insufficient to satisfy the creditors.

THE TARIFF.

It appears the President, when called upon a few days ago by Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, about the tariff question, did not express any particular opinion on the proposition submitted. Kelly's plan, as laid before the President, was to put all raw materials not produced in this country on the free list, and to make a consequent reduction on duties on the articles manufactured from this raw material. The President did not commit himself either way, but simply requested Kelly to leave the facts and figures which he had prepared on the subject.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LATE GEN. WOOL.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—General Sherman officially announces the death of General Wool, and orders the usual respects to his memory.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

for last week, $3,016,400.

CRUISE OF THE LILIAN—OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following was received at the Navy Department to-day: U. S. Steamer Tuscarora, Key West, Fla., Nov. 3d, 1869. Sir:—I hasten to inform the department, the Admiral being absent in Havana, and the steamer for New York about to leave, that an English schooner arrived to day from Nassau with 120 men of the steamer Lilian, which left Cedar Keys, October 5th. The steamer rounded Cuba going East, on the south side, but made no attempt to land the men. She then went into Nassau on the 16th inst., flying a Cuban flag, short of coal, having previously landed 150 men with two days provisions near Nassau. She made the attempt to coal some miles at sea the next day, but the coal schooners, of which there were two, were seized by the English gunboat Starling, which also fired into the steamer. The Lilian returned to Nassau, and was taken possession of by the English authorities. She sank some twelve hours afterward, and lies across the reef, with her back broken, a wreck. These men left Nassau on Friday, the 29th ult. These are all the particulars, as nearly as can be gathered from men belonging to the crew of the Lilian. Nearly all brought here are Cubans.

Your ob't serv't, W. W. QUEEN,
Commander, and senior officer present.

MEDICAL CHANGES.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department of the army have been made: Assistant Surgeon W. S. Treman is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland and ordered to the Department of Missouri. C. S. Degraw, of the Department of Missouri, will report by letter to the Surgeon General. M. S. Horton, from the Department of the Platte, will report to the Surgeon General. S. W. Wiggins, from the Military Academy at West Point, to the Department of Columbia. W. R. Steinmetz, from duty at Fort McHenry to duty in the Fifth Military District, relieving H. E. Brown. C. K. Winn, from Fort Niagara to the Department of Dacotah.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the case of Horace E. Conn et al. vs. National City Bank of Milwaukee was dismissed with costs, under the 18th rule.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending September 30th, 1869, officially made to-day:

Receipts from revenue customs	$52,598,921 86
Internal revenue	47,926,359 51
Public lands	893,864 08
Miscellaneous securities, premiums on sales of coin	3,243,583 64
Free from United States consols	141,674 62
Storage, rent, labor, &c., at Custom-house	477,606 81
Fines, penalties and forfeitures for violation of customs laws	96,871 63
Fees on letters patent	186,530 62
Tax on circulation, deposits, &c., of National Banks	2,893,946 56
Payment of interest by Pacific Railroad Companies	127,243 12
Homestead and other land fees	125,612 41
Steamboat fees	5,828 58
Fractional currency issued in excess of redemption	810,457 10
Unenumerated sources	476,329 50
Total receipts from revenue	109,642,079 12
From repayments by disbursing officers of moneys advanced, civil and miscellaneous	16,299,528
War Department	154,614,000
Navy Department	52,087,753
Indians and pensions	24,084,804
Interest on public debt	9,279,710
Total	$755,364,844
Total receipts from revenues and repayments	$11,219,572,756
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil and customs	$303,655,601
Quarterly salaries	1,180,347
Judiciary, courts, &c.	118,179,211
Public buildings, grounds, &c., under the War Department	29,630,894
Foreign intercourse under the State Department	42,680,173
Legislative and executive expenses and miscellaneous	706,550,299
Total	$1,528,625,013
War Department	1,514,126,230
Navy	630,427,547
Indians and pensions	1,377,832,759
Total	$3,522,386,506
Interest on public debt	8,754,406,784
Purchase of U. S. bonds, par value	41,800,000
Premiums, including accrued of purchase	$38,279,177
Total	$4,932,279,177
REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
U. S. Treasury notes, act of March 3d, 1861	$ 350
U. S. demand notes, act of July 17th, 1861	909,575
Three years six per cent. compound interest notes act of March 3d, 1863	115,840
Two year 5 per cent notes, act of March 3d, 1863	9,700
One year 5 per cent notes, act of March 3d, 1863	15,750
Three year 7-30 notes, act of July 17, 1861	850
Three year 7-30 notes, act of June 30, 1864 and March 3, 1865	316,950
Three per cent. certificates, acts of March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	1,710,000
Coin act of March 3, 1863, redemptions in excess of issues	8,274,530
Texas indemnity stock, act of Sept. 9, 1850	10,000
U. S. Stock Loan of 1847, act of Jan. 28, 1847	16,500
U. S. Stock Loan of 1848, act of March 31, 1848	21,300
Bounty land scrip act of February 11th, 1847	1,641
Temporary loan act of June 30th, 1864	3,500
Total	$1,050,423,975
Balance in Treasury September 30th, 1869	$12,091,485,738
Total	$38,787,638,841

WARRANTS AND COUNTER WARRANTS ISSUED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1869:

Transfers between appropriations in the settlement of accounts civil and miscellaneous	9,447,035
War Department	[illegible]
Navy Department	[illegible]
Indian and pension	1,713,481
Total	[illegible]
FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1869.	
United States legal-tender notes, acts of Feb. 25, 1862, July, 1862, and March 3, 1863—Redemption	[illegible]
Issues	[illegible]
United States fractional currency, Acts of July 17, 1862, March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864—redemptions	[illegible]
Issues	[illegible]
Excess of issues	$1,043,710
Coin certificates, Act March 3d, 1863—redemptions	[illegible]
Issues	[illegible]
Excess in redemptions	[illegible]
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, act of June 30, 1864, and March 3d, 1865, converted into 5-20 U. S. bonds, act of March 3, 1865, issue	6,100
Six per cent. compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864, redemption	185,000
Converted in 3 per cent. certificates, act March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868, issue	135,000
Seventh city treasury notes, act of July 17, 1861, redemption	300
Issues	300
Converted into six per cent. twenty-year bonds, act of July 17, 1861, issues	300
Total redemptions	4,893,004,480
Total issues	$1,043,710
Excess of redemptions	3,274,880

The above is a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869, as appears by the books and accounts of this department.

The balance in the Treasury June 30, 1869, by the statement, is $387,980,984 in excess of the balance as published in the department statement of July 1, 1869, and this balance in Treasury, Sept. 30th, 1869, by this statement is $465,119,338 in excess of the balance as published in debt statement of Oct. 1st, 1869. These differences are accounted for by the fact that expenditures are all known and included in the monthly debt statements while the receipts being taken from the returns in the office at the close of business on the last day of each month don't include the entire receipts for the quarter. (Signed)

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11, '69.

NASHVILLE.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad—The Convention Bill—The Can-Can Abolished—Judge Frazier—Negro Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—The trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad arrived here this evening. Their business is to secure from the Legislature the right of way for their road through the State. A delegation from Chattanooga will meet them here to-morrow. A bill granting the desired right will be introduced to-morrow and will be promptly passed through both Houses without opposition.

The Senate refused to-day to recede from its amendment to the Constitutional Convention bill reducing the number of delegates to 50. Subsequently the House ordered a committee of conference. There will be a compromise on 75.

The City Council to-night abolished the Can-can, which has been conducted at the Varieties after a degree of indecency rarely witnessed in a place of amusement.

[To the Associated Press.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—The House passed, on its third reading, the Senate bill removing the disabilities of Judge Frazier, impeached by the last Radical Legislature, and laid on the table resolutions proposing an amendment to the federal constitution to change the mode of electing President.

The colored people held a meeting here to-day to call a convention on December 3d, to investigate the condition of their race in Tennessee.

LEBANON.

Arrest of Illicit Distillers—One of Them Forcibly Liberated.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEBANON, KY., Nov. 11.—Deputy United States Marshal Wyatt arrested Robert King for illicit distilling last Saturday, and placed him in Liberty jail. On Saturday night a band of armed men forcibly rescued him from the jailer. The parties were not disguised. Wyatt is here with two prisoners charged with illicit distilling.

PITTSBURG.

The Presbyterian Union Effected—Basis of Union with the Reformed Church.

OLD SCHOOL.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—The Old School Presbyterian Assembly met again this morning. After devotional exercises, the matter of election of professors of the Danville Seminary was taken up and the following candidates elected: Dr. E. P. Humphrey, chair Didactic Theology; Dr. Stephen Yerkes, Biblical Literature; Dr. N. West, Biblical and Theological History; Dr. L. J. Halsey, Government and Pastoral Theology.

The Moderator announced the Committee on Relations of the Assembly with the Reformed Dutch Church—Rev. S. Spring, Rodgers, Knox, Drover and Belmont.

The following were elected Trustees of the Northwestern Seminary at Chicago: Revs. J. M. Buchanan, Robt. Patterson, J. D. Mason and Robt. Been. Ruling Elders—J. L. Williams, Chas. A. Spring, S. M. More and Chas. Minderbury.

The Stated Clerk reported that 127 Presbyteries out of 145 answered overtures affirmatively, 50 giving a unanimous vote.

The resolution passed yesterday in regard to welcoming to the Presbyterian Church individual members, pastors or churches wishing to come, was rescinded.

Considerable discussion over the adoption of Dr. Magill's (the stated clerk's) report on reunion. The largest part of the report was voted down.

Delegates were appointed to the Welsh Calvinistic Synod which meets here next August.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY,

after devotional exercises, discussed the subject of the effort made in the New York Legislature last year appropriating a portion of the school fund to support Roman Catholic schools.

A paper was presented from the Permanent Committee on American Board, embracing a resolution that the chairman be requested to represent to the General Assembly, at Pittsburg, that the appropriations of the American Board to the support of missionary work for the ensuing year have been made, relying on contributions of churches, as heretofore.

JOINT REPORT ON REUNION.

In the afternoon, a report from the Joint Committee on Reunion was presented in both Assemblies and unanimously adopted without discussion. It recites the basis adopted by both bodies in the spring; refers to the ratification by more than two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with each; pronounces the union a compact; provides for joint committees on details of reconstruction and recommends measures for increased activity in Christian labor; directs the dissolution of both bodies to-morrow at 10 o'clock, to meet as one in the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia next May; provides for a united meeting in this city for prayer and praise immediatly upon dissolution to-morrow morning, and for a united communion service at 3 P. M.

A union meeting in reference to home missions was held at the First church to-night. Another, devoted to the consideration of foreign missions, will be held in the Third church to-morrow night.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Yesterday afternoon, the joint committee of the United Presbyterian General Assembly and the Reformed Presbyterian General Synod met to negotiate terms for the organization of the two bodies. The following is the substance of the basis agreed upon:

Whereas, An organic union between the bodies named is most desirable, and of the utmost importance to the maintenance of the principles held in common—

Resolved, That these churches agree to form an organic union on the basis of the principles embraced in their respective testimonies and other subordinate standards which they hold in common.

Resolved, That these churches when united shall be called the United Presbyterian Church, consisting of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and United Presbyterian churches, and that the united supreme judiciary of the United Church shall be called the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

Resolved, That the different boards and institutions of the respective churches shall not be affected by the union, but shall have control of their funds, and retain all corporate or other rights and privileges until the interests of the church require a change.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

CHICAGO.

A Lake Disaster—Perilous Rescue—Destructive Fire—The Edenville Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—The following are the details of the loss of the bark Naomi, on the 4th instant, near Manistee, Michigan: The vessel struck bottom during a gale, and the water soon rushed in, driving all on board to the roof of the cabin, where they were exposed to the furies of the wind and waves. Capt. Carpenter lashed himself and wife to the mast. A sailor, at the Captain's request, set out to swim ashore, but his strength gave out and he was drowned. The boats having been washed away, no means of escape seemed attainable. On next day, however, Captain Calaway, of the schooner Goldsmith, and a number of other volunteers, took a boat and put out from Manistee to the wreck, though with great peril to themselves, the boat sometimes filling. Reaching the bark, they found the Captain's wife dead from exposure, and the Captain barely alive. After two or three trips they succeeded in rescuing the rest of the crew, seven in number, but the Captain had died before they could take him off, and two bodies were left on the wreck, which soon went to pieces. The rescued men were nearly dead from cold, but were finally revived.

The large flouring mill, warehouse and grain elevator of Momyes & Wood, at Chillicothe, Ill., were burned last night. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $45,000.

There is a report that Mrs. Clark, mother of the murdered children at Edinville, Marshall county, Ill., has confessed to the crime, and that a physician who visited her on Sunday says her reason was restored, and that she requested all her friends and relatives to assemble in the room where she was, provided they were prepared to hear something terrible. After those present had come into the room, she told them she killed her children, and that she did not know she committed the act. The doctor called next morning, and found that a mention of any of the circumstances connected with the tragedy caused her mind to become crazed, she complaining of her head hurting her.

NEW YORK.

Grant's First Card in Foreign Policy.

A Secret Expedition Leaves for San Domingo.

A Menace to Spain.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—An important expedition, gotten up with great secrecy, left this port yesterday for San Domingo for the purpose of taking possession of a fort and adjoining territory ceded to the United States. Three commissions, sent on from Washington, went on board the United States steamer Albany at an early hour in the morning, and the vessel sailed immediately after for the Tortugas, where 500 United States soldiers are to be taken on board for the purpose of effecting a landing at St. Domingo. The Albany has on board at least one thousand tons of arms and ammunition, among which are not only guns for fortification but also field pieces and any number of cases containing rifles. Capt. Balch is commander of the expedition, under the direct orders of the civil commissioners who accompany him.

It is believed that the present occupation of St. Domingo by the United States forces, whether in pursuance of a treaty recently concluded or not, will generally be regarded as a menace to Spain, the distance of the fort to be occupied from Cuban territory being only forty miles. Even if Cuban complications are entirely foreign to this expedition, the secrecy which has surrounded our recent relations with San Domingo is about to be broken, and the departure of the Albany shows that this first card in Grant's foreign policy means a desire to be the arbiter of affairs in the West Indies, and as such cannot fail to raise a storm in diplomatic circles. There are those who regard this expedition as a mere blind to operate upon Cuba, which belief is strengthened by the fact that the Miantonomah and Yantic have been ordered to Cuban waters.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

[Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.]

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The market for breadstuffs is somewhat improved. Flour is in brisk demand, especially for the common and medium grades of State and Western.

Wheat is active, shippers and millers purchasing freely.

Corn is active at 1 cent advance.

Oats are dull and heavy, with few sales.

PROVISIONS.

Mess pork is quiet on a slight rise, with few sales on wholesale lots. Lard is inactive at improved rates. Cut meats are nominal, with no offerings. Bacon uncertain, with no offerings.

GROCERIES.

Coffee quiet and dull, with no interesting features. Rio 15¾@17¾c.

Sugar is in better demand. Fair to good refining, 11@11⅛c; hard refined, 15¾c.

FREIGHTS

are dull, with rates well maintained. Wheat to Liverpool by steam, 9d.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves—There are no fresh arrivals, and trade is dull; quotations unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,239; market fair for good stock, but slow for common to ordinary.

Swine—Arrivals 3,100; market firmer and advanced ¼c per pound.

MONETARY.

Wall street is dull. The money market is unchanged. Call loans 6@7 per cent., with governments at 5 per cent.

Government bonds have a declining tendency.

Foreign exchange is quiet; 60 days sterling bills are 108¾@109; sight bills 109¼@109¾.

The gold market opened at 127, declined to 126¾, and closed at 126¾.

Railway stocks are dull and uninteresting.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Herald concludes its account of the activity in naval matters thus: The order for the Miantonomah to be ready for sea; the ordering into commission and fitting out rapidly of the Swatara and two other vessels; the sudden transfer of stores and army supplies to the frigate Albany, with orders for that vessel to sail immediately for Cuba; and other important movements indicate that the government is about to take a decisive course on the question, and in favor of Cuban independence.

A QUESTION OF FACT.

It is stated that in Farragut's claim for prize money, he sets forth that Porter's mortar fleet bombarded the rebel position seven days without doing any appreciable damage or incapacitating them for defense, and that he did not capture any portion of the enemy's fleet. Porter puts in a paper stating that he was the first to suggest the attack; that he worked eight days to get Farragut's fleet over the bar; also that the statements by Farragut concerning him have no foundation in fact.

HUGE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The Evening Post says the question whether Deputy Collector Butterfield is connected with the immense draw-back frauds recently brought to light in the New York Custom House, has been definitely settled by the investigation and examination of papers made at the Custom House this afternoon, by Collector Grinnell and District Attorney Pierrepont. The investigation demonstrated beyond doubt that an immense quantity of goods has been removed from bond upon fraudulent papers, and that the Government has been defrauded of not less than $800,000. The aggregate amount may reach $1,000,000. How deeply Blatchford is concerned, the Government officials do not at present feel justified in making public. The frauds committed against the Government in the draw-back department of the Custom House were consummated in some cases by fraudulent papers, and in other cases by changing the amounts on which drawback was due. The frauds were conducted in the boldest possible manner, and it is therefore supposed some one holding a responsible place under the Government was concerned in them. Drawbacks were sometimes obtained to the amount of $200 to $300 for goods alleged to have been shipped on vessels that never left port. The papers on which their claims were collected had been signed by Mr. Blatchford, formerly in charge of the drawback bureau and more recently in charge of public stores. It is claimed that Blatchford received 10 per cent. on frauds amounting to $250,000. These are only a part of the frauds committed, however. District Attorney Pierrepont is making a thorough investigation of the matter, and it is probable some important developments will be made in a few days.

HARD CASH.

The Daily News says: An important meeting of the leading merchants and importers was held last evening for discussing the subject of a return to specie payments. It was the unanimous decision that the sooner Secretary Boutwell issues an order to receive greenbacks in payment for custom duties the better. The amount of merchandise now in bond in this city is estimated at $500,000,000. It was stated at the meeting that a decision of the Supreme Court denying the constitutionality of the legal-tender act is sure and positive.

THE ERIE MAIL,

due in this city last night at 10 o'clock, did not get here until 7 this morning, in consequence of a train of seven freight cars running off the track.

NUISANCES ABATED.

The Board of Health have decided to prosecute all persons unlawfully engaged in fat-melting and other offensive trades in this city. This will have the effect of closing more than one hundred establishments long regarded by the public as nuisances.

SHERIFF OF BROOKLYN.

The Board of City Commissioners of Brooklyn have counted in Jno. Cunningham for Sheriff by a majority of 2,992.

METHODISM.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church opened the new mission rooms, at 805 Broadway, to-day. The anniversary of the Society will be held on Sunday and Monday next.

ATLANTIC CABLE TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

The Express says negotiations, it is understood, are going on between the Western Union Telegraph and French cable for a union of forces and operations. There is a report that one of the wires of the old cable is so eaten by some small insect that it is very slow and uncertain in its operation, if not gone, and hence the prospect of a union of all Atlantic cables with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

FATHER M'MAHON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Five thousand people attended the meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night to hear Father McMahon speak on the subject of his recent imprisonment in Canada on account of alleged connection with Fenianism. Mayor Hall presided. Horace Greeley spoke after Father McMahon and impressed upon the audience the necessity of union among Irishmen.

COLORED WORKINGMEN.

A meeting of colored workingmen was held this evening, and delegates appointed to attend the convention shortly to be held in Washington. Among the delegates were two colored women. A committee from a German Workingmen's Society were present, and expressed the sympathy of the organization with the movement of the colored workingmen.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A train on the Erie railroad, due here this evening at 9 o'clock, ran off the track near Woodlawn Cemetery. One man was killed and one seriously wounded.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE REMAINS OF GEORGE PEABODY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Government has ordered a man-of-war to convey the remains of the late George Peabody to America.

BISHOP ELECTED.

The chapter of Exeter have met and elected Rev. Dr. Temple bishop of the diocese.

FRANCE.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS EXILE.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Ledru Rollin, ex-Minister of France, who was compelled to seek safety in England, in 1848, on account of a conspiracy against Napoleon, is expected to arrive here to-day. It is reported that he will be promptly arrested if he enters French territory.

INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—It is now said that, after all, the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope will not be forced on the Ecumenical Council. Reports from Rome, apparently based on good authority, state that the Pope declares he must be assured of an imposing majority of Bishops in favor of the dogma, otherwise he would prefer that the subject should not be introduced, desiring to avoid a discussion which might lessen the influence of the principle. Meantime the Jesuits are using every effort to secure an overwhelming majority.

ANOTHER EXILE RETURNED.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Armand Barber, an eminent Radical politician, who has been exiled for many years, has returned to France, and is reported now in Paris.

DEPUTIES CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—In the Cortes to-day Marshal Prim announced that Deputies Catmo and Sunor had been tried and convicted of treason and condemned to death.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.

Several battalions of volunteers have sailed for Havana. Volunteers are enlisting freely for service in Cuba.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £3,140,000.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 7,700,000 francs since last week.

LONDON, Nov. 11, Eve.—Consols 93¼. American securities firm: 5-20 bonds of '62 83¼, do '65 82¾, do '67 84; 10-40s 75. Erie 20¼; Illinois Central 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western 25. At Frankfort bonds firm at 88¼.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Bourse firm; rentes 71f 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11⅞d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 10s; red Western No. 2 10s; winter 9s 1d. Flour 23s 6d. Corn 29s 3d. Oats 2s 6d. Peas 43s. Pork 111s 6d. Beef 85s. Lard firm at 71s. Cheese 65s 6d. Bacon 67s 6d. New petroleum unchanged. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Tallow 46s 3d. Linseed oil, 29 pounds, 11s. Turpentine 28s. Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 63f.

BREMEN, Nov. 11.—Petroleum heavy at 7 thalers 12 groats.

HAMBURG, Nov. 11.—Petroleum quiet at 15 marks banco.

HAVRE, Nov. 11.—Cotton flat at 145f; afloat 137f.

MARINE NEWS.

QUICKEST TRIP ON RECORD.

BREST, Nov. 11.—The steamship Pierre, which arrived Monday, made the shortest passage on record, being only 8 days, 16 hours and 35 minutes from New York.

MORE DISASTERS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The bark Cuba, from New York for Dublin, was wrecked off Holly Head. Only five of the crew saved.

The ship Florence Lee, from Montreal for Liverpool, foundered at sea. All were saved.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 11—Arrivals here report a fearful hurricane passed over the Mediterranean causing much loss to shipping. The American steamer Leigh was wrecked in the harbor of Oran, on the coast of Algeria, and totally destroyed.

THE WEST.

Recapture of Horse Driver—Attempted Suicide—Found Hung—Missing Surveying Party.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Omaha says: Horse Driver, the Indian who escaped Tuesday night, has been recaptured. Little Wolf and Horse Driver attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon; the former by stabbing himself in the chest with a piece of pointed wood, and the latter attempted to force a long rod down his throat. Both are in a critical condition at present. Blue Hawk has not been recaptured.

A letter from Col. Emory, of the Fifth cavalry, dated Fort McPherson, November 8, says that three Sioux Indians were recently found suspended from a tree and riddled with bullets. On the body of one was a letter from a woman, signed "Your sister, Carrie Warner," and dated "Morris, N. J., May 8, 1869."

A man named Warner belonged to the Bucks' surveying party, and is supposed to be murdered. This leaves little doubt regarding the fate of the whole party.

MEMPHIS.

Sporting Matters—Soldier Killed at Little Rock—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—In the pools to-night Helmbold was the favorite in the race with Versailles by small odds. The sporting fraternity lost heavily to-day on Full Cry and Crossland.

The Avalanche's Little Rock special to-night says a soldier was killed at the arsenal yesterday morning by Major Staneberry. The former had entered the house of the latter and in attempting to escape was shot. Gen. Smith ordered an investigation.

Great indignation is felt at Little Rock at the attempt to seize the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad by means of the election yesterday.

THE FANCY.

Mike McCoole Makes Another Proposition—No Fair Show in Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Mike McCoole arrived home to-day. He says he was badly treated in Cincinnati, both by the people and papers. He wants to fight Allen, and authorizes the statement that he will go with two or six men in a carriage anywhere Allen pleases, and will fight him for the stakes, and will put up $500 besides, if he desires. Jack Looney says that there was no chance to do anything in Cincinnati, and believes that either man would have been robbed had there been a fight.

Dr. Paul Schoepp.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.—Frederick Dittman, and other friends of Dr. Paul Schoepp, now under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Steineck, of Carlisle, appeared to-day before Governor Geary and presented papers relating to the case, and made arguments to induce the Governor to pardon the prisoner. A number of witnesses were examined—citizens of Carlisle and Professor Hein, of Dickinson College—who expressed the opinion that the prisoner was not the cause of Miss Steineck's death. After the argument, the Governor reserved his decision as to whether the death-warrant should be issued, and turned the papers over to the Attorney General, who some days ago rendered an opinion adverse to Dr. Schoepp's pardon.

CINCINNATI.

Hog Disease—The New Street Railway.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—For one distiller at Cumminsville 300 hogs died within a week. Others are losing more or less. The malady is incident to hogs fed too long on still slop.

No injunction or interference with laying the street railway track, which commenced and continued all last night. Three hundred men were working to-day. No work to-night.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jeff. Davis—The Political Contest.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 11.—Jeff Davis arrived here this afternoon, and will probably remain during the fair next week.

The political contest grows warmer. The greatest interest is manifested by all classes.

Arrest of a Notorious Character.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 11.—Wm Hedge, a notorious character, was arrested here day before yesterday for having counterfeit money in his possession. He had $10,000 in bogus greenbacks, which was captured. He passed some of the money in this city. United States Commissioner Charles E. Marsh held him in $10,000 bond for further hearing.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The unfinished trot of yesterday ended to-day, being won by Bradley. Best time, 2:34¼.

The regular race of to-day was for a purse of $2,000, for all horses, best 3 in 5.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Geo. Wilkes	2	2	2
Hotspur	3	3	3

Time—2:27¼, 2:26¼, 2:26.

A Brutal Assault.

UTICA, Nov. 11.—Fred. Harland, a machinist, was to-day assaulted in Deerfield by Asa Fulton, Tom Wesley and Andy Latham, well-known desperadoes of this city. He is badly cut about the head and, it is feared, fatally injured.

Respect for Geo. Peabody.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—In sympathy with the funeral of George Peabody, which takes place in London to morrow, the Mayor has directed the bells to be tolled half an hour at noon and flags at half mast on the public buildings.

The Newburyport Fire-bug Convicted.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Nov. 11.—In the case of Leonard Choate, the Newburyport fire-bug, the jury, after two hours' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty.

Death of a South Carolinian.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—General William E. Martin, of Charleston, formerly Clerk of the South Carolina Senate, died here to-day, aged fifty-five.

THE TURF.

Racing at Memphis and Baltimore.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—Chickasaw Jockey Club—Fourth day. Hurdle race, all ages, two miles. Eight hurdles, welter weights, four hurdles won by Lancer, beating Walk in the Water, Bill Jennings, and Fallery. Time—4:07½. Fallery was the favorite at heavy odds, but fell at the third hurdle.

Jockey Club purse $600, all ages, three miles and repeat.

Crossland—2, distanced.
Charley Walker—1, 1.
Bonita—3, distanced.
Carrie Atherton—4, 2.
Abu Baker—distanced.

Crossland was favorite by five to one. Eddy Hafferty, rider of Abu Baker, was ruled off for pulling him. The track is still heavy. Weather cool. Attendance fair.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Moses won the race which was postponed from yesterday. Best time, 2:37½. The race for $1,500 was postponed after four heats.

CUBA.

Insurgents Burning Plantations—Dull Markets.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived to-day from Aspinwall.

The insurgents have burned the Gloria and Salidod plantations, in the jurisdiction of Cologns.

Havana markets dull.

New Hampshire Constabulary Law.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 11.—The vote on the constabulary act in 173 towns gives 7,381 for and 11,475 against.

Bronze Statue of Bishop Brownell.

HARTFORD, CT., Nov. 11.—A bronze statue of the late Bishop Brownell was publicly unveiled this afternoon in presence of a large concourse of spectators.

THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Arrest of Two of the Thieves—A Portion of the $800,000 Recovered.

Our readers will recollect, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times, the particulars of the great express robbery which was committed upon the Central Railroad last summer. The thieves entered the car at Fonda, and shortly afterwards passed into the baggage car, and gagging the express messenger and baggage master, proceeded to open the express safe and rifle it of its contents, variously estimated at from $300,000 to $800,000. Soon after the robbery the company caused the arrest of Charles Conkling, the baggage master, but upon the representation of the detectives he was shortly afterwards reinstated in his position on the road, though of course he was suspected of having been one of the leading spirits in the transaction. The detectives shadowed him constantly. His every movement was watched. Other suspected parties were watched, and finally a ray of light penetrated the darkness which surrounded the transaction and showed the way to the arrest of the thieves and recovery of a good portion of the money. That ray of light showed the detectives that one man alone, in addition to those they already suspected, was wanted to complete the number of those engaged in the transaction, and to discover him was the object of their constant and sleepless vigilance. At last the clue was found, and the man discovered. But caution and prudence were necessary—the stakes were not alone the men, but the money as well. The man the detectives had spotted was so closely watched that he was scarcely ever out of sight of the men who were waiting for the moment to arrive when they should pounce upon him. His whole story was soon known to the officers. He had always been poor, and so had his parents. His father worked at day labor, sawing wood, etc. He had been employed on the railroad, but left it for some reason not known. Although not a resident of Troy, he was here much of his time, and frequented the notorious dens of this city. Suddenly he became a rich man, at least his lavish expenditure of money led to the belief that he had met with extraordinary good fortune. He purchased a team of horses for his father, and refurnished the humble dwelling of his parents in Massachusetts in fine style. He was most liberal in his gifts to his pals and female associates of doubtful character. In fact, he was as free with money as though he were a millionaire. Wednesday last he was arrested in Troy, in the most quiet manner, and taken to Albany, since which time he has kept company with an officer, who never permitted him to be out of sight. When accused of being implicated in the robbery he stoutly denied it; but, after being assured by the officers that they possessed full knowledge of the transaction and of the guilty parties, he admitted his participation in the robbery and made a clear and unreserved statement of the whole transaction. The truth of the confession was soon attested. The next step of the officers was to arrest his associates in crime. Two of the parties, brothers, reside in Green Island, and on Saturday they were arrested in so quiet a manner that the members of their families had no knowledge of the fact until Sunday afternoon. They, too, were taken to Albany, and placed in separate rooms in a hotel in charge of vigilant officers. The brothers after their arrest made an unreserved confession, embracing full particulars of the whole transaction, and stating to the officers where a considerable portion of the money was concealed. Yesterday morning the officers visited Green Island and found the statement made by them to be correct, as they recovered a considerable portion of the stolen money. The statements of all three of the parties, neither having knowledge of what the others had divulged, implicated Conkling in the robbery, and, in fact, pointed to him as the principal. On the arrival of the train at Albany from New York, Saturday afternoon, Conkling was, therefore, arrested on a warrant issued by a justice of Fonda, Montgomery county, some time since, and was taken to that place and lodged in jail, where the other prisoners will be removed to await trial. The Albany Express of yesterday gives the following particulars additional to the above. All the money has not yet been recovered, but it is probable the balance over and above what was expended by the three parties first arrested—it does not appear that Conkling had even expended any of it—will be secured to-day. There are very many facts and circumstances connected with the affair that must be withheld for the present; but in due time the whole history of the transaction will be made public. When the robbers left the cars near West Albany they made their escape to the woods, their plunder being packed in haversacks. They directed their steps toward West Troy, and had a most laborious journey. They, however, arrived there before daybreak, and buried the money back of the village, where it remained concealed for some time. It was subsequently removed and divided up, and then again concealed—a portion of it in the very places where it was found by the officers yesterday.

"FROM THE SHOULDER."

Some Practical Advice to McCoole and Allen.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

"The fight is off." After all the fuss and fume we are not to enjoy the intense satisfaction of recording that anybody has been pounded. There has been noise enough and row enough, in the papers and elsewhere, to produce some decent result. Not even those who fancy that a fair fight is a decent result can call this anything but a disgusting farce.

We do not care to say which party comes out of this mud-hole with most credit or least discredit. Everybody can judge for himself. We publish a newspaper, and shall therefore record in its proper place the facts. But in these columns we want to say a few words, "straight from the shoulder," to the people engaged in this business.

Messrs. Allen and McCoole and all and sundry of your "backers," "friends," "seconds," "trainers," and the rest who have given to this disgusting fizzle so much time and worry, do you know that you live in a civilized land and in a time which demands of every honest man some sort of industry? You are not absolutely brutes, and you know it. You cannot escape some of the responsibilities of manhood. If a starving woman should ask Tom Allen for a crust of bread we do not believe that the man in him would refuse to help her. All about you are men and women in need and starving. You can help them. Go to work and do it. It will be better for you, it will give you happier hours in the years that are coming, to have saved one child from an hour of want, than to have won the "champion's belt" for years, whether by hard fighting or in any other way. Go to work. Do some decent thing that will give the means of comfort to some one human being of the millions around you. Toss the belt into the gutter.

When men are living together in a civilized community, every man has a right to demand of his neighbor that he should do some useful thing to contribute to the general good. The men who do nothing, the men who "live by their wits," the men who live on the rest of the community, are simply burdens to the rest. Everybody has a right to look with hostility upon them and their occupation. Each one of them is robbing society of one man's honest industry, and robbing it at the same time of one man's living. You belong to that class, gentlemen, of the ring! Great burly, powerful fellows, with the health and strength of manhood in you, and with power to do more than most men can, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves if you lie around a burden on other people who have to produce the very bread you eat. The poorest Irish laborer in St. Louis, who honestly earns by a day's labor food for himself and wife, is infinitely more to be honored than McCoole, the man who wastes his life in fighting or talking about fighting. The smallest and weakest Englishman who pulls out of the earth in the mines across the river a few pounds of coal which cook somebody's dinner, is a better man to-day than Tom Allen, who throws away his splendid manhood in fooling about the country after the applause of loafers. Be ashamed of yourselves! Go to work, and show that you are full-grown men, who can support yourselves by honest industry! Try it, and you will find it an easier business than fighting, or blowing about a fight!

Here, now, Allen! you have spent some months in blowing and training and fighting; you have pounded two men, got ready to pound two more, and what have you made by it? A living? Yes, and no man in all St. Louis has worked as hard for it as you have. Week after week of severe labor and strict diet; of worry and excitement; of exposure to all the meanness of the curs who hang around this business; cheated by the nastier tricks, robbed of even the small honor for which you fought, and hunted day and night with stories that made you mad—for what? For a living—and the reputation of a useless and worthless burden upon your fellow-men! For that is just what a prize-fighter is. Stop that and go to work in any decent business, and see how easy it is to earn a living with one-tenth the work and worry.

And you, McCoole, do you think it fun to "train" for weeks only to be entangled in a shabby, dirty quarrel of words by the fellows about you? You can whip Allen in one way, if he keeps on as he has begun. You can whip him in earning a living, if you will go down on the levee and roll barrels for fair pay. When you were at work, men said that McCoole had a first-rate reputation as an industrious, honest, faithful man—none better. You will be more happy at that same work again, McCoole! For you will then do something to earn what you eat, and a prize-fighter does nothing. Go to work, and give your young wife a quiet home and a husband to be proud of!

Here are two men of splendid physical powers, and both have good sound sense in their heads, if set to work rightly. Is it the very best thing you can possibly do with those fine, powerful forms, to spend the time smashing each other? Try to put them to better service! Give to St. Louis two industrious and honest men, who can do each more than a man's full work! Be ashamed of wasting such powers, and making a city support in that waste too such stalwart fellows! Come over to the ranks of industry, and help to support the cripples and the drones! It is at once the most honorable and the easiest life, after all.

THE WESTERN WATERS.

A Traveler's Ideas and Experience of the Dangers of River Navigation.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Speaking of the late terrible disaster on the Mississippi, some of our papers here and in Cincinnati and St. Louis are amusing their readers in the river news columns with disparaging criticisms of the accounts as given in the Eastern papers.

It may be true that Eastern reporters and writers may have but an indefinite notion of the construction of Western steamers, and may get the hurricane-deck mixed up with the main-deck, and think of "bulwarks" when they talk of "guards." But what odds are these misnomers? Is not the wholesale destruction of human life equally terrible, whether it occurs on the Hudson or on the Mississippi? Should New Yorkers deride us if in describing a like accident on the "Sound," urging for our common humanity's sake additional laws and safeguards, we called a "scupper hole" a "hawse hole," the "stack" the "chimney," etc.?

The truth is the Western as well as Eastern public care nothing about such quibbles, nor do *all* of us "out here" believe the Eastern papers are so far out in their description of the scene on the main-deck of one of our Western boats.

Is it not true that hay and oils, barrels of whisky, and every sort of combustible material, is carried on the open, main decks of our boats, exposed in the free draft of the air, created by the motion of the boat, to sparks from fires, candles, cigars, pipes, etc?

Is it not true that Western deck-passengers and deck-hands are not the best educated people in the world, and that carefulness about fires does not appear in their dictionary of accomplishments?

Is it not true that you can scarcely find a bucket, let alone a stand of buckets, kept constantly full, or open tubs of water on the main decks of our Western boats? At least the writer will affirm that he has traveled on many of the best Western steamers, not as a deck passenger—but that he is familiar with the arrangements of boats, and that he has never seen any provision, in his opinion worthy of the name, for the immediate extinguishment of fires.

Of what account are the show buckets ranged along the hurricane decks of our floating palaces (or charnal houses)? Of what use are hose connections on the main deck, or in the cabin, even if the hose is locked up the Lord knows where?

The danger is not up stairs, where gentlemen twig cigar ashes into stone spittoons, but down below, where immense fires are raging under a covering of the flimsiest pine panels—and walled in with light, and generally combustible, freight. Here, where the deck-hands and passengers—combination of ignorance and vice—in drunken slumber repose about wood-fires, and where whisky, old sledge, and tobacco are the fashionable topics, it is that the remedy should be applied. No person, or no officer of the boat, remains among these people, and it is a wonder that more accidents do not occur.

It is to the danger of fires more than anything else that passengers are most exposed. The loss of life resulting by sinking and collision now amounts to little on the Western rivers—that is the bane of the low-pressure, deep water going craft of the East.

Certainly our citizens—those who are most directly interested in the safe navigation of Western rivers—will scarcely object to having these facts called to public attention, no matter from whence comes the information; and, as public guardians and instructors, it is the duty of the Western press at this time to urge summary punishment for those who have evaded what meager law there is bearing on the subject, and speak loudly for such a revision and enforcement of the laws as will render steamboat traveling comparatively safe.

SAFETY.

DISASTER IN COVINGTON.

Terrible Explosion—One Man Killed and Twelve Wounded.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle, 11th.]

At twenty-five minutes past 7 o'clock this morning nearly every building in the city of Covington was shaken as if by an earthquake, and many people ran out of their houses, fearing that they would be crushed by falling timbers, &c. It was soon ascertained that the shock was caused by the explosion of the boiler at Henderson & Long's planing mill, on the north side of Eighth street, between Washington and Madison. The hands in the mill, numbering fourteen or fifteen, had been at work less than half an hour when the disaster occurred. The building which was a two-story brick, 48 feet wide and 100 long, was completely demolished, nothing remaining but a portion of the front wall, about twelve feet high, and that is in a badly damaged condition. A large crowd of people soon gathered at the scene of the catastrophe, and went to work with a will clearing away timbers, brick, &c., for the purpose of rescuing those who were buried in the ruins. In about ten minutes all the men except one had been found. The names of the men injured, and the extent of their injuries, are as follows:

Wm. Long, one of the proprietors of the mill, slightly bruised on the hip; Henry Myers and Louis Bowen, severely, both badly cut and bruised, but will recover; Crawford Reed (colored), badly hurt by wall falling on him; Michael Lehman, blown over a wall, a distance of thirty feet, into Mr. Lewis' yard, and severely, though not dangerously, wounded; George Smith, W. A. Smith, W. A. Johnson, F. Nosh, Thos. Robinson, Theo. Nosh, Mike Slick, Wm. Fathergill, Daniel Harrington, and Thos. Robinson, all more or less injured, but none severely. Their escape, under the circumstances, from instant death, is really wonderful.

One of the men was blown completely across the building and deposited beneath some heavy timbers, which fortunately lodged in such a manner as to prevent his being seriously injured.

John Werling, the engineer, who was in the engine-room at the time of the explosion, was completely buried in the ruins and undoubtedly killed. His body had not been recovered at noon, although several hundred men were busily engaged all morning searching for it. Werling was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife living at the corner of Scott and Seventh streets. He had no children, but his wife, who was a widow when he married her, has a grown son.

Werling had been in the employ of Messrs. Henderson & Long about eight years, and was considered a very careful and competent engineer, and has always been highly esteemed by his employers. He was formerly a pilot on the Ohio river.

Henderson & Long have owned the planing mill twelve years, but it had previously been in use several years. The boiler had only been in use about eighteen months, and was not considered unsafe and as none of the men who escaped knew how much steam the engine had on, it is impossible to determine whether the accident is in consequence of a defective boiler, scarcity of water, or over pressure of steam. The damage to adjoining property was slight, not breaking any windows, but somewhat injuring the outhouses of John T. Lewis and J. T. Wise, which were in adjoining lots on the east. Mrs. Lewis had fortunately just called her children into the house from the yard or they would probably have received severe, if not fatal injury, as the yard was filled with the debris blown from the wall of the mill. Dr. Heller, who lives across Eighth street, from the scene of calamity, was so stunned by the concussion as to lose control of his muscles.

Brick were scattered about promiscuously in every direction for the space of a hundred feet each way. It is impossible to give any idea as to the extent of the damage to the building, but it is thought very little of it can be saved, and the total loss is estimated at $25,000, without any insurance.

The scene of the disaster presents to view simply a big pile of rubbish, the demolition being so thorough as to leave scarcely a semblance of the building, and all the remaining walls will have to be torn down before rebuilding can be commenced. Even the brick are to a great extent useless for rebuilding, so complete was the wreck.

☞ One fine day some time ago, three English ladies visited the studio of Randolph Rogers, in Rome. One of them, thin, weak-voiced, and near-sighted; another, equally slight and deaf; the third, a stout, heavy female, with deep, masculine voice, who evidently played the interpreter for the party. Stopping in front of one of his statuaries, Mr. Rogers said: "This is Nydia, the blind girl of Pompeii." "What is it?" squeaked the near-sighted one. "Hey! hey! what did he say?" chimed in the deaf lady. "Nubia, the blind girl of Bombay!" thundered the accomplished and well-read interpreter, thus thoroughly posting her friends and petrifying with astonishment the sculptor.

☞ During a late freshet in Maine, the postmaster at Norway lashed the postoffice to a large elm, but the flood came and broke the rope, and landed his office in the town of Hanover.

☞ A large and brilliant meteor exploded near Quincy, Ill., on Sunday night.

NEW YORK STORE!

NEW GOODS AT PANIC PRICES!

Immense Reduction

S. BARKER & CO.,
109 and 111 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.,

Ask the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods to the following new price-list, based upon the depression in Gold:

Black Silks $1 75, former price $2 25; Black Silks $2, former price $2 50;
" " 2 25, " " 2 75; " " 2 50, " " 3 00;
" " 3 00, " " 3 50; " " 3 50, " " 4 00.

All other grades of Silks, both black and colored, will be sold, from this date, at a corresponding reduction.

10,000 yards new Dress Goods at a reduction of 25 per cent.

5,000 yards new style Plaid Serges and Poplins by Express at 75 cts on the dollar.

2,000 yards Plain Silk Poplins at $1, worth $1 50.

100 pieces 4-4 Water-proof at $1, worth $1 25.

1,000 Arabs, Shawls, and Cloaks received and to be sold—Arabs at $6, worth $8; Arabs at $8, worth $10; Arabs at $10, worth $12.

Our entire stock of Wrappings at 25 per cent. less than former prices.

500 pairs Bed Blankets at 75 cts on the dollar.

We invite customers to examine our new French Chintz at 25c, value 50c. Madder Prints at 9c, value 11c. Madder Prints at 10c, value 12c. Merrimack Prints at 12 1-2c.

50,000 yards Bleached and Brown Cottons, bought during the great panic in New York, 15 per cent. less than heretofore.

10,000 yards Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Jeans, for men's and boys' wear, at 80 cts on the dollar.

Our entire stock of Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves at the new scale of prices. Velvet Ribbons of the best quality and of full length pieces at less than any house in this city.

☞ This great sale will begin this morning. S. BARKER & CO.

$2.50 Per Pair for Men's Working Boots, all Sizes.

FULL stock at ED. GRAUMAN'S Shoe Store, 141 Market street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth. All other boots and shoes at proportionately low prices. d1*

"FUNCTUS OFFICIO."

Radical Comment on the Hon. Garrett Davis' Views About the Capital.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The Hon. Garrett Davis, who was a delegate to the Capital Convention at St. Louis, and who voted against the removal of the national seat of government "to some place in the valley of the Mississippi river," has given his reasons for that vote in a long letter to the Governor of Kentucky. Mr. Davis takes the ground that, however much we may desire to carry our national gods from the District of Columbia, we have no power in the premises. When Virginia and Maryland ceded each a portion of its territory to the nation, they did so forever. When the United States accepted this territory, they took an inalienable estate, and were bound to use it for the purpose and upon the conditions of the cession for all time to come. Mr. Garrett Davis states this doctrine in two languages—the English and the Latin—as follows: "When the States have ceded the necessary territory, they cannot withdraw or abrogate their cessions; and so, when Congress has accepted them, it cannot repeal or abrogate its acceptance. No one will deny that the cession of the States and the acceptance by Congress concludes any further action of the States, and their power over the subject than becomes *functus officio*; and it is equally true that the associated power of acceptance by Congress, when executed, is exhaustive and *functus officio*;" and, therefore, there is nothing more to be said or done about the matter. Congress is powerless. Conventions are vain. Delegates can do nothing. The capital is like an obstinate old woman—"when it is sot, it's sot." It is as immovable as the everlasting hills, and is firmly bedded in the District by some irrepealable law of constitutional inertia.

Mr. Davis might have safely left the discussion at this point, but he indulges, after his dry logic, in various poetical and historical suggestions. "Shall public buildings," he exclaims, "whose style and magnificence command the admiration of every traveler; shall halls, made historical by eloquence and statesmanship, surpassing the Roman forum and all the learned seats of Athens in their palmiest days, be abandoned to bats and owls?" We fully agree with Mr. Davis in his answer: "The noblest reason and sentiments of man answer, No!" As we write, a melancholy picture of the ruined Capitol presents itself to our mind's eye, with a special and particular fox looking out of each unglazed window; with whole colonies of owls trying in vain, by solemn looks, to keep up the reputation of the edifice for wisdom; and with flocks of bats flitting in the twilight of the crumbling corridors. The foxes bark; the owls complain to the moon, and the rustle of the bats suggests the wandering and uneasy ghosts of departed Congressmen. It may be long before Lord Macaulay's New Zealander will arrive to inspect the ruins; but even the generation nearest to our own may furnish a Volney or a Layard to philosophize or to photograph in Pennsylvania avenue! Meanwhile, the capital having been removed to St. Louis, she has (to use Mr. Davis' vigorous words) "taken to her bosom a moral leper, the Government of the United States;" and her "frenzied populace" is continually frightening honorable members out of their senses by the perpetration of "the wildest and bloodiest excesses."

Mr. Davis' final argument against the projected removal is the highly classical one that, if we wait long enough, Washington will become like the ancient City of Rome, which subdued "Italy, Gaul, Germany, Britain, Greece, and Macedon;" which "carried her arms in triumph to Carthage, and, under its walls, vanquished the great Hannibal;" which "pushed them victoriously over the dominions of the Ptolemies to the Pyramids and Thebes;" which "subjugated Syria;" which "swept across Mesopotamia;" which "passed over long-buried Babylon;" which "built her fortified camps on the banks of the Indus, where Alexander terminated his conquests"—and blubbered like a school-boy because he had reached the *nil ultra* of ambition! All this achievement required, as Mr. Davis coolly observes, only twelve centuries from the time when Romulus "located on the Tiber." But "What was Goose-creek once is Tiber now."

We have made a fair start in a classical direction, and in the year of our Lord 3069, if we will but wait, Washington will (Mr. Davis thinks) "run the parallel of Rome in the duration and splendor of Metropolitan history."

This may be a very good way of mitigating the ardors of Occidental ambition; but we fear that those who have this movement in hand will not care the drippings of a whisky jug for Mr. Garrett's talk about the Tiber, Carthage, Hannibal, the Ptolemies, Mesopotamia, and Alexander; for although they are well-seasoned and respectable names, there is no spell in them to prevent St. Louis from running away with our Seat of Government, provided she does not find it an impracticable back-load. A good, solid, common-sense argument against the change—such, for instance, as its enormous expense, the nation being still heavily in debt—is worth all Mr. Davis' fine writing about Rome and Athens, the bats and the owls. The single fact that Washington is practically more nearly a center now than upon the day of its foundation, is worth all the fine things which Mr. Davis can find in all the classical dictionaries which have ever been printed.

Sambo as a Tourist.

[Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune].

SIR: On Saturday evening, the 30th ult., I bought a ticket over the New Jersey Railroad for Washington, intending to leave on the 9:30 P. M. train. I sought, as I have repeatedly done without objection, a seat in the car with reserved seats, paying extra therefor; I entered the first car of the kind, and was told the seats were all taken. I then inquired of the man if there was another car of the kind; he replied: "Ahead." Going into the next car, one within which the seats were also reserved, and which was not half full, the conductor or person in charge thereof, in a most rude and boisterous manner, ordered me out. I stated my wish mildly (you must bear in mind that it is an all-night ride, that these seats are made to recline, and are intended for the comfort of such passengers as are willing to pay for them); he would not listen to me, but again ordered me out, and finally took hold of me to forcibly eject me. I felt myself able to level the ruffian to the floor, but did not do so; I simply resisted his brutal effort sufficiently to retain my place. He called to his assistance a still more brutal ruffian, one of the bull-dog kind, both of whom by force, which I did not deem it prudent to resist to the utmost of my power, ejected me from the car. I am confident that the only real reason for this treatment and ejection was my color. I could find no one who would interfere in my behalf, and as the car was about to start I had to pocket the indignity and proceed on my journey. I owe it to justice to make this statement, remarking that the day has gone by when railroad companies or other corporations can thus, through their agents, unnecessarily and brutally injure the feeling of a man, properly demeaning himself, decently clad, and who is willing to pay his fare, simply because of his color; for he has not only a growing moral sentiment at his back, but the ballot in his hand, and he will not yield.

GEO. L. DOWNING.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 8, 1869.

☞ The women are preparing a monster petition, to be launched at Congress during the coming session, for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting distinction in the elective franchise founded on difference of sex.

☞ At the wedding of Roberts, editor of the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, a tin pen, five feet long, was presented, bearing the inscription, "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

☞ A carriage and pair of horses, costing $1,250 have been presented to Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, by his political friends holding official positions in Orleans parish.

☞ Wabash county, Ind., on Tuesday last, voted $165,000 in aid of the Grand Rapids Wabash and Cincinnati railroad. The majority in favor of the donation was eight hundred.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	5 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	4 P. M.
Memphis	WAUANITA	12 M.
Ark. River	NIGHTINGALE	5 P. M.
New Orleans	BELLE VERNON	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 11.

United States, Cin.
Leonora No. 3, Madison.
Mountain Belle, Cin.
S. J. Hale, Mem.
Laurence, N. O.
Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.
Kate Robinson, St. Louis.
Silver Spray, N. O.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 11.

United States, Cin.
Leonora No. 3, Mad.
Mountain Belle, Evans.
S. J. Hale, Cin.
Laurence, Cin.
Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.
Kate Robinson, Cin.
Silver Spray, Cin.
Umpire, Cairo.

The river continues to recede slowly, with 3 feet, 4 inches of water in the canal. From Capt. Lockhart, Superintendent of the canal, we learn that Gen. Weitzel's dam, contrary to the expectations of many of our boatmen, is beneficial, and that there is at present four inches more water in the canal at this stage of water than before the construction of the dam. Our dispatches give the stage of water elsewhere. Weather cold and cloudy. Business, everything considered, is very fair.

The Wauanita is announced to leave for Memphis at noon to-day positively.

The Falls Pilot is engaged in towing rock from Mosquito Creek to this city.

Red river and New Orleans pilots have recently been getting $750 per month.

The United States snag-boat Zebra has laid up at Hamilton, Ky., on the upper Ohio.

The Palestine is the mail packet for Henderson at 4 P. M. to-day, from Portland.

The towboat Raven and barges are lying at the foot of Golconda Island waiting for water.

The Peytona and barges arrived at New Albany yesterday, and have laid up to await a rise.

Steam will be raised on the Bradish Johnson, Capt. Bassett's new steamer, next week.

The amount of wharfage received at Little Rock, Arkansas, during October, was $235 50.

The Silver Spray, which boat has been rusticating at Walker's bar, passed up for Cincinnati yesterday.

The Lacon has gone to the wreck of the Stonewall, to secure her machinery and anything else worth saving.

The Umpire left for Cairo last evening with a full trip. Capt. Lea Crane did not go in the office as was previously announced.

The Indiana is at Cairo, undecided whether to turn back from that port or go to St. Louis. She reshipped her Louisville freight.

The Paducah Kentuckian thinks that the completion of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad will depress the steamboat business on the Cumberland.

Mr. Thomas Hunter, mate of the steamer Sallie, was very badly hurt Tuesday, while sparring over Letart, and is now with his brother in Williamstown, West Virginia.

The new Arkansas packet Regulator, which passed this port on Sunday, is reported hard aground at Lewisport. The Grand Era is reported aground at French Island.

At St. Louis, the owners of the Southern Belle have sued the owners of the Porter for $5,000 damages, claimed to have been sustained in the collision recently between the two boats.

The new office of the Louisville and Cincinnati United States Mail Line at the corner of Fourth and Main streets has received the finishing touches and is open to the public. Steamboat and railroad tickets to all points on the globe are on sale.

The Arlington Life Insurance Company, of Virginia, had a policy on the life of M. C. Elbert, clerk of the steamer Stonewall, for $5,000. Mr. Triplett, the agent of the company, proposes to pay the amount of the insurance, being satisfied by a legal investigation that Mr. Elbert perished on the ill-fated boat.

A St. Louis dispatch of yesterday says: "The steamer David Watts, which was stealthily taken possession of yesterday, and sent down the river, was intercepted at Sulphur Springs, and will be brought back here. Several queer stories are afloat regarding the affair. Although freight rates to New Orleans advanced yesterday, several parties were forwarding flour, &c., to-day at the old rates. Judgment was rendered to-day in the Circuit Court in favor of Springer Harbough, against the Alton and St. Louis Packet Company and others, to the amount of $5,575. The funeral of four more victims of the Stonewall disaster took place here to-day."

The following opinion was rendered in the Seventh Judicial District of New Orleans a few days ago. It is of interest to our river men: C. M. French vs. steamer Annie Wagley. This is a suit of the plaintiff, C. M. French, against the steamer for $250, the value of a trunk delivered by an agent of the New Orleans Parcel Express on board the steamer and lost. The Judge rendered an opinion in the case as follows: "The servants of both parties blundered most egregiously, and, in consequence of the blundering of plaintiff's servant (the Parcel Express carrier), I think no liability attaches to the owners of the Annie Wagley for the acts complained of in this case, and done by the man they had in their service as porter. The plaintiff's servant delivered the trunk to the porter for the Lotawanna, and the porter receipted for the Lotawanna. He contracted for the latter steamer, not the Annie Wagley. How, then, can the owners of the Annie Wagley be held responsible for this? Liability for the acts of third parties and servants cannot be extended by implication. Vessels and tugs are liable for the baggage delivered to their proper servants when delivered to be carried or kept in the vessel or hotel. I believe that in taking charge of the trunk the porter of the Wagley acted fraudulently. He cannot have known that the trunk was for the Lotawanna. The Parcel expressman was seeking and asking for that vessel, and must have so stated to the porter, who thereupon must have encouraged (or perhaps expressly affirmed) the belief that he was the porter of the Lotawanna. Certainly he did not get possession of the trunk in the regular course of his employment as to bind the owners for it. That employment was to receive, receipt for and take care of baggage, if sent and brought to their vessel and intended for transportation by their vessel. No contract of any kind arose between them and the plaintiff by the acts of a servant who exceeds and goes beyond the scope of his employment by taking baggage expressly sent to and intended for another vessel. Judgment for defendant."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, Nov. 11.—Champion has for Louisville: Haslett & Leonard, 500 pigs lead; George C. Hunter, 47 sacks timothy seed; D. Moutz, 25 boxes soap; G. Buhrisge & Co., 20 bdls mess; S. W. Davis, 24 bdls bed springs; Moore, B. & Co., 50 kgs shot, 80 bdls lead.

Indiana still uncertain whether to go to St. Louis or turn back here. She reships 18 pkgs for Paducah and Cumberland river, 50 bbls rosin for Evansville, 374 sacks cotton seed, 13 bbls oranges for Cincinnati, and the following for Louisville—Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., 2 bbls, 1 box, 1 deer, 1 alligator; Waide, Gaines & Co., 28 casks porcelain.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 11.—Weather cloudy, raw, and windy. Mercury 32 to 34 degrees all day. River fallen three inches. Port list—John Lumsden, from Memphis; Ella Hughes and West Wind, Cairo and return; Allegheny Belle, from Wheeling to St. Louis; Petrolia, from Cannelton; Rapidan No. 2, to Eastport; Fayette, to Henderson and return; Rose Hite, to Louisville and return. The Lumsden had 380 bales of cotton. The Allegheny Belle had an immense trip; she discharged nearly one thousand kegs nails here. The other packets had good trips. The Grand Era is still on French Island bar, and the Dexter on Walker's. The Cora S. is not yet pumped out; the Nick Casey was to try her to-day.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.—Sam Brown, White river to Cairo, 11 P. M.; Clara Scott, Evansville packet, 11 P. M.; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis to Memphis, 3 A. M.; Rubicon, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Alpha, Evansville packet, 10 A. M.; Lizzie Gill, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, M.; Grand Lake, Memphis to Grand Tower, M.; Champion, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans to Cairo, 5 P. M.; Cairo, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Mississippi, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 P. M. River fell 2 inches. Cloudy. Mercury 38°.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Arrived—Louisiana. Departed—City of Alton and Great Republic.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—Weather clear and cold. River falling. Arrived—Eureka. Departed—Fanny Brandeis, with 100 bales of cotton, for Evansville; Kate Putnam, Henry Jones, Kenton, Julia, and Atlantic, for New Orleans; Armadillo, for Cincinnati; Olive Branch, for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—River falling, with 14 inches water on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Port list: Arrived—none. Departed—Belle Vernon for New Orleans; Wauanita for Memphis. River declined 6 inches. Cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Arrived—Dance from Kansas City; Hawkeye State from St. Paul; Abeona from Cincinnati; Belle Memphis from Memphis; Harry Johnson from Keokuk. Departed—Bee and barges and Arthur for New Orleans; Milwaukee for St. Paul; Harry Johnson for Keokuk; Eureka No. 17 for Memphis; Marble City for Vicksburg; Beardstown for Peoria. River stationary at this point. Weather clear and cold. Mercury 31.

From our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

Capt. Reese Dugan's new wrecking boat, "Thomas F. Eckert," will be launched from [illegible] yard at 10 o'clock this morning. She has a long way to run, and the launch will be worth seeing. The Champion No. 9 will come [illegible]. Capt. John W[illegible] will be launched from [illegible] yard to-day. Arrangements to that effect were being made yesterday.

The Madison Courier of Monday says:

Capt. David and Wash. Barrow, of the St. Charles, and Taylor Frisbie, of the United States, were in the city yesterday. They report a good deal of dissatisfaction among the officers of the Mail Line on account of an order from headquarters forbidding any of the officers on their boats [illegible] without a permit from [illegible] the Superintendent of the company. The safety of passengers is of the first importance. It is hard on an officer or employe stepping off to see his family, especially as [illegible] place of the cities at either end of the line.

The Memphis Appeal of Wednesday says:

The Lorena came in yesterday and left for New Orleans. She has had an unfortunate trip, she was aground several days in the Ohio. In landing at Mt. Pleasant she ran into the wharfboat, breaking her boiler-deck in on the starboard side, smashing about $3,000 worth of furniture, knocking down her stanchions, and killing a roustabout who had shipped at Cincinnati. He was brought here and buried. In backing out from our levee, last night, she tore off her larboard guard, killed three horses, and did other damage. People below should take in their cisterns, fences, gin-houses, etc., as she is now slashing down the river at a fearful rate.

The Vicksburg Times of Tuesday says:

The Keystone, a very handsome propeller, arrived Sunday from Louisville, to enter the Vicksburg and Tallahatchie river trade. She was purchased at Jeffersonville, Ind., by Capt. James Abbott and Mr. E. M. Abbott, especially for the Tallahatchie. She will carry about 300 bales cotton, and will doubtless be a paying institution. She departs to-morrow, and will make regular weekly trips.

The Mobile Register of Saturday says:

The steamboat interest of Mobile has declined considerably during the past few years, not so much through a lack of patronage, but by a scramble and Kilkenny fight game on the part of steamboatmen, each doing all in their power to drive the other from the field, by reducing their freight tariffs to a trifling and insignificant sum. Generally, at the opening of the business season, the boats carry freight at reasonable rates, say seventy-five cents for dry and one dollar for wet barrels, but as the season advances the selfish owners of the different steamboats, in their greediness after all the plunder, not being satisfied with a reasonable share of the trade, bring the price down. This is met by a still greater reduction by other boats, and so the competition progresses until in a short while the steamboat owners are compelled to reduce the wages of their employes far below living rates. This course, far from benefiting the city or steamboats, is a positive injury, for the latter get in debt for stores, &c., to our merchants, and it is estimated that at least [illegible] is annually lost to the city in this way, which is far from being counterbalanced by any perceptible advantage to the trade at large. All agree that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the public do not expect the services of any without just compensation. While we are decidedly opposed to all monopolies, and in favor of free competition in trade, still, in this case, for the reasons set forth above, the steamboat owners should agree upon a fair and just tariff, which would prove acceptable to all, and at the same time facilitate trade, instead of embarrassing it, as has been the case. With this object in view, we understand that the pilots on the Bigbee and Warrior rivers have held a meeting, at which they decided not to work for any steamboat owner who consents to carry freight below the prices ruling during the past six months. They have formed no combination for the purpose of compelling owners to give them large salaries: all they ask is living wages, which they cannot get, should the practice of cutting under in the price of freights prevail.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
9:30 A. M.	No. 5, Cin. & Eastern Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:45 A. M.
3:55 P. M.	No. 7, Cin. & East'n Ex., (Daily.)	10:40 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	No. 9, Cin. & East'n night Ex., (daily except Saturday.) Sleeping cars on this train, and are open at 9 P. M.	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	No. 1, Lexington Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 3, Lexington Express, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
4:25 P. M.	No. 13, Lagrange Accom., (Daily except Sunday.)	8:40 A. M.

No. 7 (3:55 P. M. Sunday) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:20 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:10 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:20 P. M.
7.55 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	9:45 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

6:30 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 A. M.
10:20 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:20 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.
Steamboat and Railroad Tickets
TO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES,
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.
no5 d12

The net passenger earnings of the J. M. and I. R. R. for October amounted to $39,675.

O. B. Skinner, Esq., General Manager of the South Shore line, was in the city yesterday.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company gives notices that no freight will be received to-day for points south of Nashville.

Thirty-six thousand and twenty acres of lands have already been subscribed in Marion county, Texas, to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railroad.

The east and west passenger train on the Central Ohio railroad collided on a side track Tuesday, at Black Hole. The baggage car and front passenger car on the west bound train were badly smashed, and a boy standing on the platform had his leg broken and was otherwise injured.

The new time card of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad will go into effect on Monday next. Under the new arrangements the train which now arrives at 11:50 A. M. will arrive at 12:20 P. M., and the train which now arrives at 10:45 P. M. will arrive at 12, midnight. No change will be made in the time of the departure of trains.

The suit brought by the State of Ohio yesterday was against Jay Gould as President of the Erie railroad. It seems that after the Atlantic and Great Western railway had been leased to the Erie, it was placed in the hands of two receivers, Jay Gould and W. A. O. Doherty. It is possible that this may necessitate such an amendment of the plaintiff's petition as will make it conform with the above facts.

The annual report of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad shows the following figures: Capital stock, $7,000,000, all paid in; increase of stock since January 30, 1869, $300,000; amount of funded debt, $15,000,000; cost of entire road, $22,000,000; length of road and branches, 521 miles; number of persons employed in operating the road, 725; number of passengers carried, 8[illegible]; number of tons of freight, 707,000; receipts, $4,475,783; expenses, $3,156,763.

Articles of association were filed at Indianapolis, Wednesday, for a new railroad, called the Detroit, Logansport and St. Louis Railroad, with a capital stock of $1,200,000. It is intended to run through the counties of Steuben, De Kalb, Noble, Allen, Whitely, Kosciusko, Miami and Cass, terminating at Logansport. The length of the road is about one hundred and thirteen miles, and the Directors are James L. Wilson, E. W. Fosdick, W. W. Griswold, Samuel Grunsmayer, W. H. Dills, William H. Hubbell and John W. Boyle.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier has the following: "On dit, that there is a plan on foot to endeavor to induce the Central Georgia railroad to unite with the Savannah and Charleston railroad in a short line of sixty-six miles, from "Millen," on the Central, to "Union Crossing," on the Savannah road, with a view of creating a diversion of the Southwestern passenger travel, now going North by upper lines, to this great seaboard route. The distances are as follows: From Macon, Georgia, via Millen, Union Crossing, Charleston, Florence and Wilmington, to Weldon, is 606 miles, while from Macon via Augusta, Columbia and Charlotte, is 738 miles—the new line having an advantage of 130 miles, or eight hours in time."

The Cleveland and Pittsburg road exhibits the following facts: Capital stock paid in, $6,042,675; funded and floating debt, $4,028,[illegible]; total cost of road and equipment, $10,558,142 02; total length of main line and branches, 225 miles; number of wooden bridges, 65; iron bridges, 1; stone bridges, 34; bridges built during the year, 15; locomotives, 71; passenger cars, 39; express and baggage, 20; freight, 1,561; other cars, 46; persons operating road, 1,261; highest rate of speed allowed, 38 miles; average rate, 28 miles; average rate of first-class through fare, 2½ cents per mile; passengers carried, 528,231; tons of through freight, 327,355; local freight, 564,334; earnings, $2,522,079 40; expenses, $1,596,807 42; net earnings, $926,232 22; animals killed, 157; persons killed, 6; injured, 25.

A Ft. Wayne, Ind., dispatch of yesterday says early this morning an excursion train with about three hundred citizens, including our city officials, took departure for Bluffton to celebrate the completion of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad to that point. On arrival there the train was met by hundreds of Blufftonites, and the excursionists were escorted through the town to the place of reception, when appropriate speeches were made by Mayor Mask, of Bluffton, Messrs. Todd and Wilson, of the same place, and Mayor Randall, of this city. The trip was a splendid success and every one is loud in praise of the good condition of the road. During the celebration in Bluffton, a cannon, used on the occasion, bursted and threw missiles all over the ground, but fortunately no one was seriously injured, though miraculous escapes from instant death were made.

The Association of General Freight Agents met at the Galt House at 10 A. M. yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. The report of the committee of five, suggesting for the consideration of trunk lines radical changes in west bound classification, was adopted. The following all-rail rates to New York, to take effect November 15th, 1869, was adopted:

From	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	Flour.	Cot'n
Cincinnati	$1 40	$1 10	80	60	$1 20	95
Indianapolis	1 50	1 20	85	62½	1 25	
Louisville	1 55	1 25	95	70	1 40	1 00
Evansville	1 60	1 30	1 05	75	1 50	1 05
Cairo & St. L.	1 80	1 45	1 00	80	1 60	1 45
Chicago	1 70	1 35	90	65	1 30	

The advance on fourth-class from Chicago takes effect November 22d. The rates from Dayton, Greenville, Union and Piqua are the same as Cincinnati on upper classes, and on the fourth-class five cents less. From Richmond they conform with Cincinnati on all classes. A resolution was adopted that when the convention adjourn it adjourn to meet in New Orleans in February, 1870, the day of meeting to be hereafter fixed by the president. It was resolved to request the general freight agents of trunk lines to meet the association at New Orleans. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Thomas Carre, whose serious illness has prevented him from attending the meeting, and express to him the sympathy of the association and its earnest hope for his speedy recovery. Thanks were voted to Captain Frank Harris, Albert Fink, the management of the Galt House, &c., for courtesies extended. The convention then adjourned *sine die*, and a majority of the delegates left for their homes last evening.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

From this day on I will sell AT and BELOW COST, for the next ten days, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Trimmings and Fancy Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Guipure Lace, Fringes, Cord and Tassel, Buttons, Belting, Ladies' Bags, Porte-Monnaies, Combs, Brushes, and other articles appertaining to the business. All goods not sold by the 15th inst. will be sold at public auction.

J. [illegible].

No. 108 1-2 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.

OFFER

100 pcs black Alpacas, double-faced, superb quality, at 75c, worth $1.

100 pcs Bonjour's fine Empress Cloths at 65c, worth 85c.

100 pcs colored Pacific Alpacas at 20c, worth 35c.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.,
118 Market st., between Third and Fourth.
n16 1stp

Attention! Attention!

Genuine Bergmann's Zephyr at 30c per oz.

Americans at 15c per oz.

Kid Gloves at $1 per pair.

Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Velvets, Cords and Tassels

AT REDUCED PRICES AT

C. J. RAIBLE'S,
104 FOURTH ST.
oc1 deodim-1stp

DOCTOR HUNTER,

No. 183 THIRD STREET,

Treats successfully all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are thoroughly eradicated from the system.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

☞ Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 13,[illegible] cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with eminent success. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

Best quality of male safes 50 cents each, or 5 for $2.

Medical pamphlet sent FREE.

Patients treated in all parts of the United States by mail or express. Consultation FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth street, near Market.

N. B.—On account of increase of business since our return from the East, we will receive patients from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD ELECTION.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—The election of Directors of the Little Rock railroad, was held at Little Rock yesterday, against which Mayor Leftwitch has entered a protest in behalf of this city, and officers of the road have been instructed not to turn over anything to the new directory on the ground that only a fourth of the stock was represented at the election.

THE ERIE AND ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN WAR.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 11.—The war between the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western roads has been transferred to other points. Gould, after failing in negotiations with McHenry, left for the East, via Akron, and McHenry quietly departed for Akron, with the intention of commencing legal proceedings in the Summit County Court. Just what these are, a few days will develop. Meanwhile, F. A. Lane, Gould's attorney, has appeared unusually nervous and excited, and, on learning to-day that James Fisk, Jr., and McHenry were in secret correspondence, he was heard to use strong language about Fisk, and finally took the evening train for Akron.

ROCHESTER, November 11.—Jay Gould arrived here from Akron this P. M., and received an important and lengthy communication by telegraph from Lane, attorney for the Erie railroad. He was advised that his Lieutenant, Fisk, Jr., was in communication with the enemy, and unless he silenced him mischief would be done. At that Gould's countenance was not serene. He is evidently in great perplexity and left on the first train for Elmira.

AKRON, O., Nov. 11.—McHenry has been here a day or two consulting with lawyers about the Atlantic and Great Western railroad. To-day he was in correspondence by telegraph via Salamanca, with Jim Fisk, of the Erie road, with whom he seems to be on good terms. It is rumored that important aid may be rendered the English stockholders by him in the proposed suit against the Erie managers. Has he deserted Gould for McHenry? is the question. Further interest is excited this evening by the arrival of Lane, Gould's attorney, who will try to out-manœuver McHenry before the Court. It is said that the defence will attempt to show that the A. and G. W. R. R. is in possession. Gould is Receiver by appointment of the Court at Akron a few months ago against the road, which suits are still pending. The opinion here is that Gould is in a tight place and that the A. and G. W. will be restored to the control of McHenry for the benefit of the stockholders. The Court is holding session this evening.

TROUBLE ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R. AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 11.—On Monday Mayor Bowen informed Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, that the city Commissioners were grading Boundary street, and had nearly reached the point where the road crossed it. As the track of the railroad is several feet below the grade of the street he was notified it would be necessary to so immediately raise the track to correspond with the legal grade of the street, or the Commissioners would be compelled to fill it over the rails. As no answer had been received up to noon to-day the laborers, by direction, partially covered up the track. Much interest is manifested at that point, many persons having gathered to watch the movement. Officers of the road were sent to caution those in charge of incoming trains and to arrange for pushing them past the obstructions. The trains were, in consequence of the difficulty, considerably delayed in reaching the station. Legal proceedings will be taken by the railroad company with a view to prevent further interference by the corporation of Washington.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD CASE COMPROMISED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The Tennessee railroad case was concluded to-day before Associate Justice Swayne, sitting in chambers. The Tennessee railroads were represented by Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson, A. H. Ewing, Jno. Baxter, and Jas. T. Cooper, and the general Government by Stanley Matthews and Aaron Perry, of Cincinnati. The railroad parties in the case are the Tennessee and Virginia road, running from Knoxville to Bristol, Va.; the East Tennessee and Georgia road, extending from Knoxville to Dalton; the Nashville and Chattanooga road, connecting at the above-named points; and the Northwestern road, running from Nashville to Johnsonville on the Tennessee river. The last-mentioned was partly rebuilt by the General Government during the war. The General Government claims about $3,000,000 indebtedness against those companies for the equipment of their roads, while the companies present counter claims of $4,000,000 for the use of the roads, for damages for property used by the Government and non-payment of interest due the State of Tennessee while the Government made use of the roads. The result is a compromise was effected to-day by the counsel, it being agreed that the companies shall retain possession of the roads and run the same, and pay the interest due on the Tennessee railroad bonds, the surplus after making these payments to be appropriated to the liquidation of the other indebtedness to the General Government.

AKRON, O., November 11.—Last night the great Atlantic and Great Western railroad cases began in the Common Pleas Court. Judge W. W. Boynton and parties representing the first and second mortgage bondholders against Gould and the Erie railroad. Gould strives to get an order from the court to sell the road, thus putting him in control. Jay Gould, W. Arendall and O'Doherty were appointed receivers of the Atlantic and Great Western last April. The present hearing is on a motion from the bondholders for the removal of Gould as receiver, because he is President and Director of Erie railway, and therefore under the New York statutes an Erie stockholder and an interested party. Gould, O'Doherty and the officers of the road were here yesterday ready to hear, as their counsel said to-night, that when Gould was appointed receiver he had not a farthing's interest in the Atlantic and Great Western or Erie, though President of the latter. Gould went yesterday, in the absence of his attorney, and got an adjournment till Friday next, when the question of his eligibility as receiver and of his removal will be examined according to evidence. A motion was made to limit the receiver's powers and appoint the Master Commissioner as Auditor. It was postponed till to-morrow.

CANTON AND AKRON RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Canton and Akron railroad perfected an organization here to-day. J. A. Saxton, of Canton, was elected President, and J. H. Wise, of Akron, Secretary. Seventy thousand dollars of $300,000 capital is taken. Surveys are to be made and the work pushed forward at once.

☞ Three lady missionaries have just left St. Joseph, Mo., for New York. They propose to devote several years among Gotham's heathens.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Warren county jail is tenantless.

The United States Court meets in Covington on the first Monday in December.

The Confederate dead around Cynthiana are to be interred in the new cemetery on next Tuesday.

Mr. John Twyman, of Hiseville, Barren county, was thrown from his horse last Saturday and seriously injured.

The Richmond Register claims that there were $20,000 worth of mules sold in Madison last week. Two-year-olds sold from $100 to $130.

Mr. G. W. Harbison, of Shelby county, sold, on Monday last, twenty two-year old mules for $150 apiece, for which he paid, in February last, $77 apiece.

Paducah has just finished the new tobacco warehouse of Messrs. Rice, Crossland & Kay. From the reports of the Paducah papers it must be a big thing.

The gross sales of the merchants of New Liberty for October aggregate $12,794. The Owen News attributes this immense array of figures to judicious advertising.

The pumping floor of the well to be constructed for the purpose of supplying Covington with water on the Holly plan is to consist of boiler-plate half an inch in thickness.

An effort is being made by the citizens of Paducah to have the city fathers remit the three per cent. tax which they are now compelled to pay for all life and fire insurance.

John G. Clagett, Esq., sheriff of Grayson county, is the first sheriff in the State to settle his revenue in full for 1869. The Auditor says there is no prompter and more efficient sheriff in the State than Mr. Clagett.

Mr. Richard W. Clayton, a former resident of this State, and contributor to the Kentucky Flag at Paris, where he resided, died a few days ago in Kansas City, Mo. He was a graduate of Washington College, Pa.

The body of a young man was found in the woods between Blandville and Mayfield last week with a bullet hole in his head and another through his chest. He had letters in his pocket from a publishing house in Cincinnati addressed to Polk Gillespie. It is supposed he was killed by outlaws.

Rev. T. G. Burton, of Memphis, Tennessee, and Miss Etta Pulliam, of Barren county, eloped together early Wednesday morning, taking the train at Glasgow Junction for Memphis, the home of the bridegroom, where they have doubtless arrived, and are this set out as one upon that pleasant journey that only ends "In the dim-vaulted caves where life and its ventures are laid."

The store of Mr. Reed, at Benton Station, on the Kentucky Central railroad, was burglariously entered on Sunday night last and robbed of a considerable amount of dry goods, a portion of which was subsequently found in a shock of corn in an adjacent field. Two men, named Rutherford and Perry, have been arrested and lodged in jail at Independence, charged with being the perpetrators of the crime.

The following Shelby County Court sales are reported by B. K. Bailey—No. 1 cattle and mules—none on the market. Sales of 15 three-year old cattle, $75; 11 three-year old cattle, $77 25; 23 yearling cattle at $32 50; 1 yoke of oxen for $200; 4 mules, 2-year old, at $137 50; 14 mules, 2-year old, at $137 50; 9 mules, 3-year old, at $161; 1 pair of mules, 14½ hands high, for $374; a lot of 2-year old mules, $124 25; a lot of 3-year old mules at $136 50.

The Owen News contains the following notice of a gentleman well known in this city and State: "Hon. Humphrey Marshall, per nez of Dorman, attends the bar. He has a world-wide fame, both in the tented field and judicial forum, great popularity among our people, and a large practice. His ponderous size proves his good nature, and, if his intellect has increased his wisdom in proportion to his size, then the wisdom of small men would be to him foolishness."

At Smithland, on Monday, Hon. J. S. Golladay, Member of Congress from the Third District, addressed the people in an able and eloquent speech of some length. He announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate. He took strong grounds in favor of the repudiation of the national debt, and the manner in which his remarks were received seemed to indicate that the good people of Livingston would have no objection to paying off the national debt with a sponge.

Mr. T. M. Stringer, an ex-Kentuckian of Lawrence county, Mo., has been in Bourbon county for a week past, purchasing stock for the Lawrence County Fine Stock Association. He has made a raid upon some of the fine herds, and will take back to Missouri some specimens that will do credit to the blue grass. Mr. S. made a few purchases as follows: Of John Cunningham—a bull calf nine months old, named Kenton, by Noble Duke, for $200. Of Robert Cunningham—a bull twenty months old, named Golddust, by Noble Duke, for $200. Of James and Charley Rice—a bull seventeen months old, named Gold Duke, by Noble Duke, for $150. Of Abram Vanmeter—a bull eighteen months old, named Joseph E. Johnston, by Jeff. Davis, for $275. Of Harvey Rice—a yearling bull, named Red Ike, by Oxford Duke of Athol, for $200; also of the same—two cows and a heifer, thoroughbred, for $350. Of Ben. Jones—a bull twenty-one months old, named Roan Duke, by Duke of Airdrie, for $175. Of Harvey Rice—one buck and three ewes, Southdowns, for $50. Of Mrs. Mary Cunningham—one buck and two ewes, Cotswolds, for $60.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Beer is falling to five cents in Nashville.

The Stacey House in Nashville will not be closed until January 1.

The West Tennessee Baptist Convention assembles in Brownsville on Saturday.

The Clarksville leaf tobacco men are making preparations for an active campaign.

All the prisoners in the jail of Choctaw county, Ala., escaped on Thursday night last.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins, have returned to their home in North Carolina.

Gen. R. E. Lee has nearly recovered his wonted health, and takes daily horse-back rides.

The citizens of Bryan, Texas, are building a bridge and trestle-work across the Navasota river and bottom.

The Charleston News speaks of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen as a "municipal menagerie exhibition."

A Colored Conservative Club has been organized in Charleston, S. C. It had thirty members when last heard from.

Mr. S. Bolden, an old merchant of Selma, Ala., died on Sunday night. He was buried with Masonic ceremonies on Monday.

In the old Bank of Tennessee there is $1,100,000 in State currency and accounts of debts due the State amounting to $500,000.

The Montgomery county (Tenn.) Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold a supplementary fair on the 19th and 20th inst.

Nashville was governed forty-seven years by a City Council which received no remuneration for its services, being content with the honors, etc.

There seems to be a fatality attending gin-houses in Florida. Great numbers of them are being destroyed by fire, entailing heavy losses upon the owners.

Mr. Henry Allen, a well-known citizen of Lee county, Va., was caught in the machinery of a cane mill a few days since, and so badly mangled that he died in a few hours.

The Thibodeaux (La.) Sentinel records the death of Rev. N. P. Chamberlain, of that place, on October 27th. This event took place on board the steamer Saluda, above Memphis.

The death of Mrs. Agnes Hawthorne, the oldest inhabitant of Memphis, Tenn., is announced. She immigrated from Kentucky fifty-nine years ago, and was ninety-three years old.

Captain David F. Buckner, formerly a citizen of Tensas parish, La., but more recently of Adams county, Miss., died at the residence of his father, in the last named place, on the 27th ult.

The wedding of Major Wm. D. Kelly, of Nashville, to Miss Mary A. Salmons, daughter of Robert Salmons, Esq., of Franklin, Ky., is mentioned as the matrimonial event of the season.

James Jordan, a clerk in the Montgomery (Ala.) postoffice, who was convicted of robbing the U.S. mail and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the State Prison, has been pardoned by President Grant.

There is some hope for Alabama yet. Mobile elected a gentleman and a Democrat to the Legislature over McKinstry, a renegade scalawag. Madison county elected a Democrat over a nigger and a scalawag.

A meeting of the women of South Carolina is called to meet at Columbia, on Tuesday, December 7th, to form a State Monumental Association. The object is the erection of a monument to the dead soldiers of the Southern Confederacy.

A difficulty occurred near Savannah, Ga., on Sunday last, between Mr. Sterling Thomas, lately of Carroll county, and Fletcher Madaries, in which Thomas was killed. Thomas attacked Madaries with stones, when the latter shot him.

Judge Carpenter rendered an opinion at the Orangeburg (N. C.) Court, a few days since, that a colored woman had no right, as the law now stands, to prosecute for bastardy—the act of 1839 saying distinctly that only a white woman can be prosecutrix in such case.

Nashville is going into chancery to save herself from executions, and has employed a lawyer who is to be paid $15,000. It is proposed to draw up a bill of injunction to stop all legal proceedings in cases where suit has been brought against the city on corporation checks.

General L. G. Estes, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Wilmington (North Carolina) District, has been indicted for embezzling $15,000, and for making false returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Estes was formerly a Representative in the State Legislature.

The trial of Turner, the ex-negro Postmaster of Macon, Ga., charged with passing counterfeit money, commences in Washington on the 18th inst. Lieut. E. B. Purcell, of the police force of Augusta, who arrested Turner and carried him to Atlanta, has been summoned by the Government as a witness.

The first returns of the election held in West Florida on the question of annexing that section to Alabama look unfavorable to the annexation scheme. Pensacola and four other voting places in Escambia county gave 427 for annexation and 346 against it, and Milton gave a majority of 26 against annexation.

The Marietta (Ga.) Journal regrets to say that intemperance, with its accompanying evils, is on the increase in that region. It suggests the enactment authorizing the arrest of every one under the influence of liquor and a fine imposed, the better to promote sobriety and orderly habits. Such a law would cheat the penitentiary and gallows of many a victim.

A man named Holt killed John Sims at Ward's station, on the Southwestern Railroad, near Eufaula, Ala., on Friday last. The weapon used was a gun, loaded heavily with buckshot. Holt walked coolly up to Sims, discharged the whole load into his right breast, and went off without an attempt being made to arrest him. Sims staggered a few feet and fell dead. Cause is said to be jealousy of a woman.

The Rev. W. M. Watts, a worthy preacher of the M. E. Church South, in Effingham county, Ga., was stopped a few days since by a gang of white and black highwaymen, and robbed of his valise, clothes and money—with a pistol at his head. He had nearly $150 stolen, a good part of which had been collected from his congregations, for missionary and other church purposes, as contributions to the approaching Conference of the Church.

The next elections occur on the 30th inst., in Texas and Mississippi, on adopting the new State constitutions and for offices under them. The total registration in Mississippi is 139,327, of whom 68,778 are white and 70,761 colored. There were 76,016 votes cast at the convention election, of which 63,338 were colored and 69,737 were for the convention. In Texas the vote for the convention last year was 54,288, giving 39,360 majority in its favor; but several counties are not included in the return.

The floor of a guano warehouse in Savannah, Ga., fell in on Saturday, and buried twelve or fifteen colored men with the bags and barrels of guano. One man had his leg broken, his ribs crushed in, and received internal injuries from which he is not expected to recover. Another had his arm broken, and received numerous bruises. Another man's leg was badly sprained, and three others were severely bruised, but none of them, with the exception of the first one named, are supposed to be dangerously injured.

A planter of West Baton Rouge, La., last week sold twenty-three arpents of seed cane, in the field, at two hundred dollars an arpent. This is paying better than grinding it up into sugar, and it would pay farmers better to cultivate cane for sale as seed than run the risk of cotton crops. For several years yet cane will bring good prices for planting wherever raised in that State. The sale above referred to was of plant cane, leaving, of course, the rattoons and stubble for two years' more growth, from which, no doubt, proportionate sums will be realized if the owner desires to sell. The money in seed cane is thus evident.

The Philadelphia Press of Tuesday gives the facts of an interesting case which was decided in the Court of Quarter Sessions in that city the day before. It was made to determine the status of the consignee under what are known as the "factor laws." The defendant hoped to escape by showing that he was a principal in the sale of his consignor's wool, and that after the money passed to his account the ordinary relationship of debtor and creditor arose, and that in case of failure the consignor had only his remedy as other debtors. But the court held that the relationship of debtor and creditor did not exist; that the consignee was specially accountable in his fiduciary capacity; that though the money arising from sales was blended with other moneys of the consignee it was partable, and that in not making these distinctions the consignee was guilty of a misdemeanor under the law. The case attracted much attention among merchants, manufacturers, and shippers.

The New York Tribune and others are urging the Secretary of the Treasury to resume specie payments immediately. It is one thing to talk about specie payments and quite another to make them. A bankrupt, having only $500 and owing $5,000 to a hundred creditors might proclaim resumption of payments, notifying his creditors to call and get their money. Well, they would all perhaps make a rush for it, and two or three of them, having the least distance to travel, would absorb the whole amount the first half hour, and then payment would be suspended again. If the Treasury is to resume specie payments, let it first give the whole of the national creditors at home and abroad fair and timely notice as to the time when the operation will begin, and there will probably be at the appointed day such an army gathered around the Treasury as might in the war have created a big sensation in marching into the Southern Confederacy. And lo! what a scramble there would be!

Death of Robert J. Walker.

Dispatches from Washington bring us intelligence that the Hon. Robert J. Walker, one of the most distinguished of American statesmen, died in that city yesterday morning, at the age of sixty-eight years. Sad as is this news it was not altogether unexpected, for the medium by which the word of his death was transmitted to the country was the same which a few days ago advised it of his serious illness. This eminent orator and jurist was born in Northumberland, Penn., in 1801, and, after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, commenced the practice of law in Pittsburg in 1821. He first became prominent in that State by putting the name of Gen. Jackson in nomination for the Presidency before it had been suggested in any other quarter. In 1826 he removed to Natchez, Miss., where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1835 he defeated the Hon. George Poindexter as a candidate for the United States Senate, and had scarcely taken his seat in that body when, on a question connected with the public lands, he came in collision with Mr. Clay, making a spirited reply to that statesman, by which he acquired great popularity in the Western States. He was consulted by President Jackson in relation to the prospective acquisition of Texas and California. A secret agent was dispatched to the former country to ascertain its resources and the temper of its inhabitants, and the great party movement was inaugurated which resulted in the acquisition of those territories. Mr. Walker supported the leading measures of President Van Buren's administration, especially the divorce of the Government from the banks. When Mr. Tyler became President, Mr. Walker, it was ascertained, exerted great influence over the administration, and it was through his counsel mainly that the former was induced to veto the bank bill that had been framed under the supervision of Mr. Clay. It was under the same influence that President Tyler adopted those unexpected and vigorous steps, near the close of his administration, which resulted in the incorporation of Texas into the American Union. He had been the personal and political friend of Mr. Van Buren; but when that statesman, then about to receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, announced his opposition to the annexation of Texas, Mr. Walker took the initial measure to supersede him, and his movement in the Baltimore Convention secured the nomination of James K. Polk. A letter of Mr. Walker's on the Texas question had great influence in determining the result of the election; and when Mr. Polk came into office (1845), he received the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. His celebrated report in favor of free trade was reprinted by order of the British House of Commons. During the war with Mexico, he urged the most vigorous measures, and demonstrated the ability of the Government, under a proper administration of the finances, to support its credit without the agency or intervention of banks. At the close of Mr. Polk's term of office, Mr. Walker resumed the practice of law chiefly in the Supreme Court of the United States. During the administration of President Buchanan he was appointed Governor of Kansas at a period of great difficulty, but resigned in consequence of disagreement with the President, and for a time took no prominent part in public affairs. In April, 1861, he made an address at a mass meeting in Union Square, New York, strongly sustaining the Government in the civil war then commencing. During the war he wrote several letters on financial subjects which attracted universal attention. Of late years Mr. Walker resided at Washington, and was engaged in the practice of the law before the higher courts. Mr. Walker was always an indefatigable worker. He was untiring. Like most men, he had his faults, but no client or cause ever had reason to complain of inattention on his part to duty, for on whatever side his sympathies were once enlisted he devoted all the energies of an enthusiastic, generous and noble heart.

☞ Several Radical officers, by breaking the laws, have got into difficulty. They are waiting for Congress to legislate them out of it. Congress will no doubt be very ready to oblige them if they can show good partisan records.

Encroachments of Woman.

Man, as a general thing, has long cherished an affectionate regard for Woman. Innumerable instances could be brought forward, if we had the right sort of encyclopedia at hand, wherein he has manifested this regard in the most striking manner. But in spite of this, the time seems to be rapidly approaching when Man will have no rights which Woman will feel in the slightest degree bound to respect, and when she will take into her own hands the entire management of human affairs. This state of things is one than which nothing could be more dreadful. And it all comes of misguided ambition on the part of woman. There was a time when she had no other ambition than to rock the cradle, and see that man's shirt went on him with a full complement of buttons. But that time has passed. She has caused it to play out. There are certain articles of abstract personal property scattered abroad which she has somehow or other learned to look upon as her "Rights," and as she is convinced that she cannot obtain peaceable possession of them, she has signified her determination to seize them by force. That she will push that determination to a final, if not a fatal, issue, there is not the shadow of a doubt in all this wide world. Nobody who is familiar with her character and past history can possibly find room in his breast for such a shadow. One of the chief of the rights to which she lays such violent claim is presented to our disgusted view in the shape of the ballot-box. And this brings us down to a paragraph in the New York Sun, which has suggested these melancholy reflections. That journalistic luminary says:

> In Worcester, Mass., three women appeared at the polls last week, and claimed the right to vote. A vote was cast in Worcester for a State ticket headed by a woman, and she Mrs. Anna Shaw Greene, the wife of Col. Greene, and daughter of the late Robert G. Shaw, of Boston. Senator Munroe, of Roxbury, who voted against woman suffrage at the last session, was nearly defeated by the vigorous action of women. Mrs. Lane, of Lynn, the head of the woman's branch of the labor reform organization, with two other women, enlisted in Monroe's district in Col. Greene's behalf, and not only canvassed it beforehand, but distributed votes at the polls, one at each of the three principal voting places.

When we speak of woman as the coming nuisance of the age, as we have indirectly done in the above remarks, we of course have no reference whatever to the dear, divine creatures by whom we are surrounded here in Kentucky, and who claim no other rights than the right to manage their own domestic affairs and to be loved and cherished as they deserve to be. We refer simply to that skin-and-bone Woman of the period who is represented in Massachusetts by "Mrs. Anna Shaw Greene, the wife of Colonel Greene, and daughter of the late Robert G. Shaw, of Boston." And here we would remark, parenthetically, that Col. Greene would have our sympathy if he deserved it. That he does not deserve it is the plainest thing on earth. The man who suffers his wife to make a fool of herself as his wife did at Worcester, and still continues to live on in the face of the world, has placed himself beyond the pale of sympathy. He is beneath contempt. Indeed, he has sunk himself so far beneath it that you couldn't lift him back to its level with a thousand feet of well-rope. He ought to shoot himself. The time arrived on the day of the election when he had lived long enough. It was a period in the history of his ignoble career as the ostensible husband of Mrs. Greene when to have blown out his brains would have been the most graceful act of his life. That night should have found him a self-made corpse. But he still lives. He knows how neither to die nor to blush. He still calls his wife pet names, nor lays his hands upon her save in the way of kindness. This is incredible, but it is true.

These observations are not more applicable to "Col. Greene" than to "Mr. Lane, of Lynn." Poor Lane, of Lynn. To be tied to a woman who goes to the polls and carries on as the Greenes and the Lanes seem to have done were horrible beyond the woe of dreams. The very thought of it is enough to curdle the blood in one's veins. It is the unorthodox Christian's darkest conception of hell. And yet there are men who appear to like it. It is more than probable that Greene and Lane do. Blackwell writes of a female nondescript as "my wife, Lucy Stone," and suffers the sentence to go into print without even so much as a thought of murdering the publisher and burning down his printing office. Men have become murderers and incendiaries before now for a far less provocation.

This women's-rights business would not deserve a notice if the thing were not spreading so rapidly. It has its newspaper organs in the large cities of the North, and its advocates, male and female, in almost every town and village there. In a few years it will have spread everywhere, from Boston to Omaha. And there is no help for it. It is true, there is one way to stop it; but this thing of shooting down all the fools, in comparatively cold blood, is a remedy from the application of which the most desperate of us would be a little apt to shrink.

Military Commissions.

On the 26th ult., at Jefferson, in Texas, Col. L. P. Alford, Geo. Gray, and Oscar Gray, were sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State penitentiary, by a military commission which had found them guilty of the murder of three colored men, and Dr. J. A. Richardson, C. L. Pitcher, and Mr. Taylor, were sentenced to imprisonment for life in the same penitentiary, by the same commission, which had found them guilty of attempting to murder Judge Caldwell. On the 27th ult., these six prisoners, all of them recognized as respectable citizens, were escorted by a strong force of cavalry to the State prison. The Marshall Flag says:

> Quite a gloom overspread our community as the mournful procession passed through our streets. The sympathy of all attend the unhappy prisoners and their distressed families. Hard indeed, and dead to all human emotion, would be the heart that could fail to feel deeply and sympathetically for these men who are condemned to such punishment for a crime of which they are innocent. The testimony, notwithstanding the base and powerful efforts resorted to by the prosecutors, totally failed to prove any complicity in the crimes with which they were charged, and yet they are sentenced to the penitentiary for life by a military commission!

We had thought that trials of citizens in Texas by military commission were at least suspended for the present. Attorney General Hoar some months ago gave an opinion to order that such trials were constitutional or at least allowable, and he based the opinion, as our readers may remember, upon the preposterous assumption that there is a condition of actual war between the United States and the unreconstructed States, no matter how peaceable the latter may be. The monstrous opinion was called forth by the fact that a Texas citizen had just been tried by a military commission and sentenced to death and was at that time awaiting execution.

Shortly after this, the case of Yerger for killing Crane came up in Mississippi. Yerger, like the Texas citizen, was tried by a military commission. Whilst the trial was in progress, an application was made by the friends of Yerger to Chief Justice Chase for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Chief Justice decided that his court had jurisdiction in the matter, but did not decide upon the question of the granting of the writ. The Yerger case, it is well known, still awaits the action of the Supreme Court, and there was an explicit agreement between the Chief Justice and President Grant that Yerger should remain in custody but not be otherwise molested until the court should have time to act upon his case. It is well known that the verdict agreed on by the military commission was death, but the whole matter is for the present held in abeyance, and, inasmuch as the case of Yerger and that of the citizen of Texas were precisely similar, the President very properly decided that sentence should not be executed upon the latter until the close of the judicial proceedings in regard to the former.

Now, it certainly seems very strange that, whilst the power to try and to sentence citizens in Mississippi and Texas by military commission is pending before the Supreme Court, and whilst the President keeps all action and all punishment in the cases of Yerger and the convicted Texan suspended until the court's decision shall be rendered, six citizens are seized by the military in Texas, and, in pursuance of a sentence from a military commission, actually hurried off to the penitentiary under a military escort. If it is right that the execution of sentence shall be suspended in the case of the Texas citizen condemned to death until the Supreme Court shall decide whether military commissions have power to try citizens in the unreconstructed States, why in the name of justice and truth and common sense should not the execution of sentence have been suspended in the case of the six citizens recently condemned to the penitentiary? What conceivable reason can be suggested for the President's discrimination between the two cases? If Yerger and the Texas citizen condemned to death were tried by incompetent authority, were not the six citizens just sent to the penitentiary tried in like manner by incompetent authority?

Diplomatic Abjectness.

We published, a few days ago, the following dispatch by cable from St. Petersburg:

> Hon. A. G. Curtin, American Minister, in addressing the Czar, expressed his pleasure at being able to repeat the sentiments of admiration and esteem entertained by the Government of the United States toward the Czar, and its hopes and desires for a continuation of those feelings, and for the well-being of the present Government of Russia, which has been made glorious by its wisdom, firmness and justice.

Of course our Foreign Ministers are expected under all circumstances to be courteous to the Governments to which they are sent, but they have no right to be servile and false. A kind feeling has long existed between the United States and Russia, but an American citizen grossly misrepresents his country when he says that her people regard the Government of Russia as made glorious by its wisdom, firmness, and justice. The Russian despotism may be firm enough, but it is not just. There is, probably, not a despotism in the world that violates, more outrageously, the great laws of the rights of man.

Within a few days, as we read in a cotemporary, the Autocrat of Russia issued a decree commanding all Custom House officers to arrest any thereafter in whose trunk, written or printed paper is discovered, and to send him to the nearest town for trial. If the village magistrate happens to find him guilty of attempting to introduce forbidden documents, exile to Siberia for fifteen years is his punishment, and, if the printed document, perhaps a newspaper in which his shoes are wrapped, contains anything against the Emperor, the decree orders that the offending tourist shall be immediately executed.

As we understand the matter, there is no appeal from the magistrate, no matter how ignorant or otherwise unqualified he may be to decide cases of such importance to human liberty and life. Perhaps our Minister to Russia, as a representative of the Radicalism of the United States, thinks himself bound to express admiration of such a ukase as that which we have noticed. It must be confessed that the Autocrat's treatment of his offending subjects, if somewhat different in kind and degree, is not at all different in character from a vast deal of the treatment which the people of the South have been subjected to at the hands of the Northern tyranny. For offenses not greater than carrying in a trunk, even by mistake, a newspaper with a contraband paragraph in its columns, indeed for no offense at all, innumerable citizens of the South have been seized and others may be seized at any moment by arbitrary order of the satraps, and, without being permitted even to know the causes of their arrest, sentenced to punishment as terrible as death by the knout or banishment to Siberia.

The Negroes of the South.

The Mobile Register, known throughout the country for its ability and influence, says in reference to the late election in its own city:

> For the first time since suffrage was granted to them, the negroes conducted themselves with order and propriety at the election last Tuesday. The consequence was that the day passed off in perfect quietness at the polls and elsewhere. And so it will always be. We compliment this class of voters on their orderly behavior, and advise them for their own and the public's good to continue it hereafter. Whenever they make up their minds to act and judge for themselves and no longer allow carpet-baggers and scalawags to mount them with whip and spur and stir their passions to violence, they will find that the matter of voting is, after all, not such a luxury. Everybody gets tired at last of working for other people for nothing.

We rejoice that the negroes behaved well in Mobile, and we are glad to see them complimented for their good conduct. We are confident, that, everywhere throughout the South, they will, not only on election days but on all other days, be treated with kindness and consideration, unless their own misconduct, prompted by evil men for evil purposes, shall provoke a different kind of treatment. The negroes will find their rights respected if they will respect the rights of white men. The indications in Alabama and still stronger indications in Tennessee are that they are beginning to appreciate the truth and to act upon it. We look for their constant improvement, although in some localities it may be greatly retarded. The more they become acquainted with the carpet-baggers and scalawags, the more they become alienated from them. They find nothing but selfishness and treachery on the part of those people, and they are beginning to know such qualities by sight, by hearing, and by touch, when they encounter them. It is inevitable that the negroes of the South, if they shall continue to exercise the right of suffrage and shall exercise it in a proper and peaceful spirit, will at no distant day, without the need of any especial persuasion, vote habitually with the great masses of the steady and respectable white population of the South. Any temporary advantage that the Northern Radicals have obtained from the establishment of negro suffrage in the Southern States will prove as unsubstantial as bubbles upon the water.

Great Silver Mine.

The greatest co-operative enterprise yet projected in this country is the Sutro tunnel. More than $600,000,000 of silver is supposed to be hidden in a most unluckily constructed mountain in Nevada, the precious veins running through the center of the mass rather than along the convenient slopes. Already the mines have been sunk to such a depth that they cannot be pumped out or ventilated except at too great cost. Mining ingenuity proposed a tunnel into the mountain, cutting the veins, draining the mines, and laying open the whole deposit. Congress was asked for a loan to aid in the work but refused, and Mr. Sutro was in a measure forced into the co-operative scheme, which is already advanced to some extent. Three thousand laboring men are asked to pay in an average of ten dollars each a month, to be applied to the construction of the tunnel and secured by ownership in the mines. The money, of course, comes back to the miners in the shape of wages, with the prospect of a rich interest when the silver deposits are reached. The plan seems to have struck the fancy of the Nevada miners, and many are responding to the call at 33 cents a day and becoming prospective owners of what is believed to be the greatest silver mine on the continent. A gold mine similarly situated would receive no attention.

☞ Mr. Townsend, Internal Revenue Collector of the Albany district of New York, having received charges against one Payn, an inspector in his district, very properly caused an investigation to be made. Townsend and Payn are both Radicals, and certain Radical leaders, who probably feared the consequences of a family exposition on the eve of the election, called upon Townsend and bade him suspend his proceedings at the peril of removal. Townsend, however, pushed the investigation, which ended in the conviction of the guilty official. This was the signal for Townsend's removal by the authorities at Washington. What a miserable condition of things such a fact illustrates.

CITY ITEMS.

Weather Strips.

In answer to a very lengthy article which appeared in your paper yesterday, would say that the verdancy of the communication put upon my notice on the same subject is too palpably plain to require even a passing notice, and it only reminds me of the old adage, that "drowning men catch at straws."

The only point at issue is the greater superiority of Brown's Weather Strips over Torrey's, which every one concedes. No one will ever use any other who examines the merits of the same. As I said before, I have a few thousand feet of Torrey's on hand, and am anxious to dispose of them, but will not guarantee them over eight.

Weather Strip Depot, 124 Main street. W. WYATT.

☞ Three handsome building lots on Park Place will be sold at auction next Monday by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Shield undershirts, in white and scarlet shaker flannel, at Cooke & Sewell's.

☞ "Sales of boys' clothing," at great reduction, continue at J. M. Armstrong's, 123 Main street.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ "Sales of men's clothing," at great reduction, continue at J. M. Armstrong's, 123 Main street.

☞ Square cravats, black and in colors, at Cooke & Sewell's.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Clothing made to order at great reduction in prices at J. M. Armstrong's.

Russian Brace.

Cooke & Sewell have them with patent-lever buckle.

☞ In all kidney and bladder troubles, Walker's Tonic Bitters will be found beneficial. Can refer to parties who have been entirely relieved.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Nov. 5, 1869.

I have this day received, at the hands of Dr. R. J. LaRue, special agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, the sum of three thousand sixteen dollars eight cents ($3,016 08), being in full payment for policy No. 4,334 of said company, issued upon the life of my late husband, John Arl, dated November 13th, 1866. It affords me pleasure to testify to the promptness and liberality of this excellent and popular company, believing it, as it has proved in my case, safe, reliable, and equitable. I would advise all to patronize it who wish to make a sure protection for their families. SOPHIA ARL,
Widow of John Arl, deceased.

We learn that Mr. Arl paid in all about $332, in three annual installments, on the ten-year endowment plan. While Mrs. Arl pays this sterling company a very handsome compliment, it is not more than it merits.

From the restrictive and prohibitory character of earlier companies and plans, this company has adopted such new and popular features as would be within the bounds of absolute safety, and which present the most powerful incentive to those who most need its benefits, but who, under the old regime of insurance, justly feared that in their direst extremity, for the most trivial failure, the whole benefits would be swept from them. This company issue only non-forfeiting, non-restrictive, participating policies, and the adoption of the contribution system of dividend, and more recently the reserve law, continuing ordinary life policies in force after payments cease, until the reserve is exhausted, should prompt all desiring the benefits of insurance to obtain it in this company.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES, the most popular medicines of the day, at Owen & Sutton's, Druggists, cor. Market and Floyd. no6 d6

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.
au18-dtf I. R. TILMAN, M. D.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Eagan, 114 Third street. oc28 d1m

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 dt

MARRIED.

BOHANNAN—FISH—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newport, Ky., by Rev. G. D. E. Mortimer, Mr. ROBERT N. BOHANNAN, of Jefferson county, to Mrs. FLORENCE HELM FISH, of Newport, Ky.

POINIER—GRIFFITH—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. T. Spalding, Mr. J. H. POINIER to Miss MARY E. GRIFFITH, all of this city. No cards.

☞ Cincinnati, New York, and New Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

JUSTI—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, of spasmodic croup, JOHNNY, son of John and Clara Justi, aged 16 months.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, on Market street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

HARDIN—On Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869, at his residence, in Hart county, Ky., MARK HARDIN, Jr., in the 27th year of his age, eldest son of the late Dr. John Hardin, of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jel deodly

Perfect Manhood.

Essays for Young Men on the evils of SELF-ENERVATION, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se8 deodim

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
se28 d&w7m New York City.

TEAS.

PRICE LIST.

Good Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs....	$1 40
Best Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs....	1 [illegible]
Best Imperial Tea, by the 5 lbs....	1 [illegible]
Good Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs....	[illegible]
Extra Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs....	1 [illegible]
Best Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs....	1 [illegible]
Best Japan, by the 5 lbs....	1 [illegible]

If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

H. N. GAGE,
167 FOURTH ST.,
Between Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc26 SuW&Fim

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

ROYAL Insurance Company,

Of Liverpool and London,

On the First Day of January, 1869.

CAPITAL,

£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000!

A Special Fund of $210,000 Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany, New York.

A detailed statement is on file in the Auditor's office, in Frankfort, also in the office of the County Court Clerk for Jefferson county, as required by act of the General Assembly, approved the [illegible] above-named Company, and having received authority by power of attorney to adjust fire losses at my office in Louisville, it is confidently expected that this important feature in the insurance agency business here will be duly appreciated by all who have property to insure against loss or damage by fire.

The Royal Insurance Company offers undoubted security, and prompt payment of losses without the usual discount. JOHN BARBEE, Agent,
Office, No. 9, Merchants' Bank Building.
au1 deod13

JAMES S. LYMAN,

Fire and Marine Insurance,

No. 143 Main St.

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $700,000.
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $300,000.
CORN EXCHANGE, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $432,000.
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN.,
ASSETS, OVER $300,000.

Losses Liberally Adjusted

And Promptly Paid.

oc21 d1m

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues permanent policies on buildings against loss or damage by fire, avoiding the trouble of yearly renewals.

All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, 60 days after presentation of Proof.

WM. SINTON, Agent,
oc21 d1m 143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

J. ESTEN COOKE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 190 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store.

German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $300,000.

Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $[illegible].

No connection with the Board of Underwriters.

Risks taken on their merits. au4 3W&Ftm

MEETINGS.

G. A. R.

ATTENTION, POST! Grand Encampment, Post No. 1, G. A. R., will hold its next regular meeting on Monday, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Trades' Assembly Hall, north side Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. All members in good standing are urgently requested to attend as business of importance will be brought before the post.
n12 d3 J. W. BARBEE, P. C.

Masonic Notice.

A called meeting of Louisville R. A. Chapter (No. 5) will be held at their hall, in Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for work. By order of
WM. RYAN, H. P.

REMOVAL.

Removed.

OUERBACKER, BENHAM & CO. have removed to No. 162 Main st., between Third and Fourth, where they will continue the produce commission business.
n9 d6 OUERBACKER, BENHAM & CO.

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. se21 3m

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, November 1, 1869.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 4th inst.
n2 d10 R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

THE

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

WINNERS OF THE

PARIS EXPOSITION MEDAL,

WHO HAVE UNIFORMLY BEEN AWARDED

HIGHEST HONORS

At Industrial Exhibitions in this Country

So that their work is the acknowledged standard of excellence in its department, respectfully announce that, with extended and perfected facilities, and by the exclusive use of recent improvements, they are now producing yet more perfect organs than ever before, in great variety as to style and price, adapted to all public and private uses, for Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Music-rooms, Concert Halls, Lodges, Churches, Schools, &c., in plain and elegant cases, all of which they are enabled by their unequaled facilities for manufacture to sell at prices of inferior work.

The recent improvements in these Organs have so increased their usefulness and popularity that they are unquestionably the most desirable instruments obtainable for family use, as well as Churches, Schools, &c., while the prices at which they can be afforded ($50 to $1,000 each) adapt them to the means and requirements of all classes. They are equally adapted to secular and sacred music, are elegant as furniture, occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order (not requiring tuning once where a piano forte is tuned twenty times), are very durable, and easy to learn to play upon.

The M. & H. Organ Co. are now selling FOUR OCTAVE ORGANS for $50 each; FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS, FIVE STOPS, with two sets of VIBRATORS, for $125, and other styles at proportionate rates.

For testimony to the superiority of their organs, the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. respectfully refer to the musical profession generally; a majority of the most prominent musicians of the country, with many of eminence in Europe, having given public testimony that the Mason & Hamlin Organs excel all others.

A circular containing this testimony in full will be sent free to any one desiring it, also a descriptive circular, containing full particulars respecting these instruments, with correct drawings of the different styles and the lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable. Address
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
596 Broadway, New York; 154 Tremont st., Boston.
n11 d3

W. H. SHERMAN & MADELIN,

Interior Decorators & Upholsterers

Late of the Decorative and Upholstering Department of A. T. Stewart, &c., New York,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Upholstery and Curtain Goods of all descriptions,

358 Main street, 3 doors above DePauw House,

NEW ALBANY.

REFERENCES:

New Albany—W. S. Culbertson, W. A. Culbertson, T. S. McDowell, K. G. McCord, L. Bradley, and Mrs. Lapsley.
Louisville—A. Bridgeford and Ed. Wilder.
New York—Y. B. Chols and B. L. Solomons & Sons.
Paris—M. DeCreteng Prade. n12 eod1m

PRICE REDUCED!

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial

THAT well-known remedy in diseases of the lungs and in depravity of the stomach, is sold at a reduced price by RAYMOND & CO., on Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. n12 deod6

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

NO freight will be received by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for points South of Nashville on Friday, November 12.
A. BROADDUS, Agent.

Horses Wintered.

I AM prepared to winter at my farm, in a satisfactory way and upon very accommodating terms, a number of horses. Inquire of B. W. Jenkins, at his livery stable. H. C. MIDDLETON,
n12 d5* On Louisville and Frankfort R. R.

Vol. III—For 1870.

THE WESTERN RURALIST.

—FOR—

THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE ORCHARD AND THE FIRESIDE.

TO BE PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

AT $2.00 PER YEAR.

Edited by Mr. LAWRENCE YOUNG, President of the Kentucky Pomological Society.

R. M. McCARTY, Corresponding Editor and Business Manager.

☞ Subscribers for 1870 will be furnished with the November and December numbers FREE. Address
WESTERN RURALIST,
n11 d3&w2 LOUISVILLE, KY.

BRADFORD'S

LOW WATER

INDICATOR.

A positive protection against burning Sheets or explosions of Boilers from Low Water.

Address, for information or Indicators,

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't,
Corner Third and Lock Streets,
n10 deod3m CINCINNATI, O.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 69 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market,

L. L. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
au13 d&w1

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. ap29 d1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dedication.

THE Colored Baptist Church corner Fifth and York, which has been rebuilt—a substantial story for day school and weekly meeting, the upper story beautifully arranged for preaching every Sunday—will be dedicated to the Lord the third Sunday in this month. Everything has been brought in order by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Taylor, to accommodate the friends. The Rev. A. T. Spalding, of the First Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, will preach the dedication sermon. Rev. Henry Adams, of First Colored Baptist Church, will assist. Rev. E. Dudley, of the Baptist Recorder, and Rev. James Mouroe, of Lexington, Ky., will also be present and take an active part. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Church. Services at 3 o'clock P. M. n12,14,19&21*

Liberal Reward.

JESSIE POGUE, of Overton county, Tenn., shot and dangerously wounded Robert Taylor on the 4th inst., and is now a fugitive from justice. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, red hair, rather stout built, and a little stoop-shouldered. Any person apprehending and securing the criminal will be liberally rewarded by
J. J. EMERY, Burkesville, Ky.

Todd County Court.

F. M. Pepper, administrator of R. W. L. Hickman, deceased, plaintiff, vs. J. R. Bass, and others, defendants.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of R. W. L. Hickman, deceased, are required to appear before me, at my office, in the town of Elkton, on or before the 2d Monday in January, 1870, and prove the same according to law.
Nov. 3, 1869. J. D. CHRISTIAN,
n4 d1&w4 Judge Todd County Court.

To Life Insurance Agents.

VERY liberal arrangements can be made with one of the best and most successful New York Companies by a few good solicitors. Highest commissions paid to really good and experienced men to work in the city or State. For further particulars address, with real name, Drawer No. 50, Louisville P. O. n7 eod6*

Vinegar for Pickles.

LET no housekeeper attempt to put up pickles unless they have the Kentucky Vinegar Company's Vinegar. It is warranted pure and to keep pickles perfectly. If your grocer don't keep it, buy no other, but send to the factory, Entrance from Fourth street, opposite Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.'s. J. ALLAN MILLER,
oc31 eod1m Proprietor.

Whisky.

160 BBLS. Nelson county (Ky.) pure copper-distilled sour-mash whisky, made as made years ago by H. McKenna—capacity 15 gallons a day; also, 200 barrels of other brands, one year old, and 100 barrels 5 years old, in store and for sale by
PHILLIPS & SCALLY,
n11 d1m No. 47 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 9, 1869.

THE semi-annual interest upon the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company due on the 1st December will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at their office in this city on and after the 20th inst., or at the banking-house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., New York, on and after the 1st prox.
n10 d&Deal W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Kiln-dried Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS in store and to arrive, for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.,
n10 d6 N. W. cor. Main and First street.

Notice of Assignment.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have been, this 6th day of November, 1869, appointed assignee of E. S. Tippett. Persons having claims against said Tippett will present them for adjudication, and all parties indebted will come forward at once and make payment of the same at the book store, No. 169 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Given under my hand this the 6th November, 1869.
THEO. HARRIS, Assignee.
Louisville, Ky.—n7 d6

Mules for Sale.

20 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 14 hands 3 inches 3-years old and fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky.
au31 dtf B. WATERS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

T. Leahy with wife, } No. 23,[illegible].
M. Leahy.

ALL persons are hereby notified that we have made application to said Court, in suit No. 23,012, for a judgment empowering M. Leahy, wife of T. Leahy, to sot and trade as a feme sole.
T. LEAHY.
n5 d10 M. LEAHY.

Notice to Bridgemen.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, ENGINEERS' OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CARPENTERS and LABORERS to work on the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville. Wages for first-class carpenters $3 50, for laborers $1 75 to $2 50 per day. For employment apply to Superintendent of Superstructure Erection. n2 dtf

Hominy.

WE are agents for the sale of the Favorite Mill Hominy, and are prepared to fill orders to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Will keep a constant supply in store during the season.
T. L. JEFFERSON & BRO.'S,
oc11 d13 N. W. corner Main and First sts.

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 23 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his studio—can give better satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or

NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc17 d1m

Alleghany Water,

FROM the celebrated Alleghany Springs, Virginia, the dyspeptic's best friend, for sale, by the bottle, dozen, or case, by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, corner Chestnut and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky.

I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc23 d1m

Wanted,

At B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 250 common horses and mares, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid. se9 dtf

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 21, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the "Indian chute," and vessels will not be able to go through the chute. Authority for constructing said bridge has been given to the Louisville Bridge Co., under the act of Congress of July 14, 1862. According to section 5 of said act, officers and crews of all vessels, boats, rafts, etc., navigating the Ohio river, are required to regulate the use of said vessels so as not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalized under the provision of this act.
W. B. HAMILTON,
se1 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
jel1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
800 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
300 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
4,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
900 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ap10 dtf 34 Fourth street.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov 10, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. on Saturday, the 11th of December, 1869, for furnishing such quantity of Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Wood, and Coal as may be required from time to time at the military posts of Nashville, Chattanooga, and Humboldt, Tenn., and Lebanon, Ky., respectively, for the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1870.

All of the articles to be of the best quality, free from dirt, chaff, etc., hay to be of timothy, wood to be good merchantable hard wood cut 4 feet in length, coal to be bituminous (name of mine to be stated), and bids to state the price per weight, 2,000 lbs. to a ton.

Bids must state whether the grain offered will be in sacks or not, whether the hay and straw will be baled or unbaled, and whether the corn will be shelled or in the ear.

Bids for Nashville must state whether deliveries are to be made in the city or at the barracks. At the other posts the supplies must be delivered at the barracks.

Bids for fuel and forage must be made SEPARATELY, and separate bids will be required for each post and all to be IN DUPLICATE.

Bids will be received at the same time for forage for Louisville, Ky., the deliveries to be made at such points within the city limits as the contractor may desire.

☞ The U. S. reserves the right to purchase from contractors at contract rates such amounts as may be needed for shipment to other points should it be for the interests of the U. S. to do so.
R. C. RANSOM,
n12 d6 Bvt. Lt. Col. and C. Q. M. D. C.

Notice.

U. S. RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, No. 160 Third street, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 11, 1869.

THE undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock M. on the 17th instant for furnishing rations to the recruiting party and recruits of this rendezvous. The proposals will state the price of each complete ration, the ration to consist of three substantial meals per day.

Bids to be marked on the envelop "Proposals to furnish Rations." J. HARTWELL BUTLER,
Captain and Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.,
n12 d5 Recruiting Officer.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

WILLIAM E. GLOVER has this day withdrawn from the firm of Glover, White & Co., and the firm will be hereafter conducted by Daniel P. White, Thomas H. Glover, and Albert G. Glover, under the old firm name of Glover, White & Co.
WM. E. GLOVER,
DANIEL P. WHITE,
CHAS. H. GLOVER,
ALBERT G. GLOVER.
Nov. 1, 1869. n11 d3&w3

Dissolution.

THE law partnership of Harris & Sehon is this day dissolved. A. HARRIS,
Nov. 10, 1869—d3* JNO. L. SEHON.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. Strobel & Co. and Snodgrass, Brooks & Strobel has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
R. V. SNODGRASS,
F. BROOKS,
D. STROBEL.

THE business will be conducted hereafter under the style of the Louisville Trunk Factory by Stratton, Snodgrass & Co., No. 139 West Market street.
R. B. STRATTON, Sr.,
R. V. SNODGRASS,
B. M. CARR,
n9 d3 F. BROOKS.

Notice.

MR. E. Y. Naylor has withdrawn his interest from our firm by limitation, dating from the 1st inst.
MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.
Nov. 4, 1869. n5 d13

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

ROSS, ROBERTS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 21 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK,
Pay special attention to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar, Sirups, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, etc.

BLACKMAR, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & CO.,
[illegible] NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET,
84 LEVEE, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Flour, Corn, and other Western Products a specialty, giving close attention to freights, contracts, and condition of goods. oc13 d1m

DR. TOOKER'S

Health Establishment & Water Cure!

FOR the cure of chronic diseases. A lady physician in the ladies' department.

Send stamp for circular.
R. NEWTON TOOKER,
oc27 d1m 117 East Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. Driesbach against Geo. L. Driesbach } In Chancery, No. 22,567.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west end of the court-house, [illegible] street, one spring wagon and a small lot of groceries.

Terms of sale—A credit of 3 months will be given on all sums over $20; sums of $20 and under, cash in hand.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
n7 C. B. SHEPHERD.

Marshal's Sale.

C. Hagan against R. A. Low, &c. } In Chancery, No. 21,436.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

One undivided one-half interest in reversion expectant upon the death of defendant Barbary A. Low in a tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., containing 13 acres 1 rood and 30 poles, and including the mansion house and out-buildings, and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the turnpike road at the northwest corner of said tract; thence with the turnpike road [illegible] poles to a corner of the 10 acres allotted to Mary Catharine Low; thence with a line of same [illegible] poles to a corner of the quarry land belonging to the turnpike company at 5 poles [illegible] poles to the southwardly side of the quarry land; thence with the same [illegible] poles to the beginning.

Also, one undivided one-half reversionary interest expectant upon the death of the defendant, Barbary A. Low, in and to the two following described parcels of real estate, viz: The first being a house and lot on the northeast corner of Main and Jackson sts., the lot being 31¼ feet front by 163 feet to the center of common alley—feet wide; the second being a house and lot on the southeast corner of Washington and Jackson streets, the lot being 17¼ feet front by 113 feet deep to the center of the common alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
n10 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD.

Marshal's Sale.

R. H. Wilson, &c., against W. S. Brantlinger, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,083.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Commencing on the south side of Chestnut st., 150 feet east of Montgomery street; running east with the line of Chestnut street 30 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Montgomery street 200 feet to a 10 foot alley; thence northwardly to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
n10 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD.

Marshal's Sale.

F. Ullman & Co. against John Bessink. } In Chancery, No. 22,545.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot of land, with all of its appurtenances, in Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Clay street, 200 feet from the southeast corner of Clay and Broadway streets; thence south with Clay street 31 feet, and extending back the same width eastwardly 138 feet.

This property will be sold subject to plaintiff's lien thereon for the payment of 350 dollars, with interest from the 13th of June, 1869, till paid, and due June 13, 1870; also, the further sum of 350 dollars, with interest from the 13th of June, 1869, and due June 13, 1871.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
n10 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD.

Marshal's Sale.

Isham Henderson against Schnepp. } In Chancery, No. 20,880.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and fractional lot lying east of and adjoining lot No. 1, and lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, and the western half of lot No. 18, all in square No. 1 in Henderson's western addition to the city of Louisville; also lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and fractional lot lying east of and adjoining lot No. 1 and lots Nos. 23 and 24, and fractional lot lying east of and adjoining lot No. 24, all in square No. 2 in Henderson's western addition to the city of Louisville, with all the appurtenances.

This sale will be made subject to plaintiff's debt and vendor's lien, not yet due, for $[illegible], due in two equal installments respectively May 3, 1871, and May 3, 1872, with interest thereon from May 3, 1869, due semi-annually on May 3 and Nov. 3 of each year.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
n10 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD.

Marshal's Sale.

J. M. Wright against James Dillion. } In Chancery, No. 22,151.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point 110 feet west of the corner of Fifteenth and Portland streets, thence northwardly 100 feet, thence southwardly 176 feet, thence eastwardly 30 feet to the place of beginning, being the same conveyed to Lambert by Daniel Nevin on record in the proper office, in book 110, page 573.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
n10 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD.

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. McCorkle against John F. Lee, &c., } In Chancery, No. 22,798.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning 52¼ feet from the northwest corner of Main and Van Buren streets, running thence west 52¼ feet with Van Buren street, thence north 125 feet, thence east 52¼ feet, thence south 125 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
n10 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD.

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Montgomery & Co. against J. T. Helm and others, } In Chancery, No. 22,733.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit:

A tract of land, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being in the county of Oldham and State of Kentucky, beginning at a stone, corner to Craig and Keeley; thence with Keeley's line N 49¼° W 34¼ poles to a stone, corner to same; thence with another of his lines S 49½° W 6 poles to a stone, corner to same; thence with a line of same and Warfield N 49¼° W 90 poles to a stone, corner to Calahan; thence north 41¾ E 25.7 poles to a stake in Baker's line, corner to Venigerholtz; thence S 49° E 4.4 poles to a stone marking Venigerholtz's corner; thence with his line N 42° E 21.2 poles to a stone; thence south 54° E 49¼ poles to a stone near a sugartree; thence north 48¾ E 12 poles to a stone; thence south 42° E 66.6 poles to a stone in Cotton's line; thence with his line S 40¼° W 14.4 poles to a point 1 feet northwest of a stone, corner to Cotton and Craig in the middle of an avenue; thence with Craig's line S 49° W 41¼ poles to the beginning, containing 40 acres by supposition, but be the same more or less.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; the balance in 6 and 12 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
n5 dtd C. B. SHEPHERD.

HOTELS.

GALT HOUSE

Louisville, Ky.

JILSON P. JOHNSON,

MANAGER.

se9 d3m

U.S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS.

This Hotel is being

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc27 dtf

LINCK'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

[EUROPEAN PLAN.]

NORTH COLLEGE ST.,

First door above the L. and N. Depot,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS elegant new establishment was opened to the public Oct. 11. The traveler will find there handsomely furnished rooms, an unsurpassed bill of fare, and the very finest wines, liquors and cigars. He pays only for what he orders, as the house is kept on the European plan. no8 d1m

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.,

No. 73 Third St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PLUMBERS.

HOT and cold water introduced into public and private buildings, and work guaranteed. Bath Houses and Water-Closets put up in the most approved style. Pumps of all kinds, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Bath Tubs, Washstands, Water-Closets, Hydrants, Boilers, Hose, Couplings, &c., always in store.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.,
73 Third st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.,
STEAM-FITTERS.

FACTORIES, hotels, and dwelling-houses fitted for heating by Steam. Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Traps, Globe and Angle Valves, all sizes, Gauge and Cylinder Cocks, Oil Cups, &c., constantly on hand.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.,
73 Third st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.,
GAS-FITTERS.

PUBLIC and private buildings, store-houses, churches, &c., fitted up in the best style and on reasonable terms. Chandeliers, Hall Lights, Pillar Lights, Drop Lights, Portable Stands with hose, Pendants, Brackets, Glass Globes, shades, Cigar Lighters in great variety.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.,
73 Third st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN Gas and Steam Fitters' and Plumbers' Supplies. Goods sold at manufacturers' prices. Agents for Morris, Tasker & Co.'s celebrated Philadelphia Gas and Steam Pipe. A full stock always on hand from ⅛ to 8 inch. Also Agents for Judson's Governor Valves and Maryland Meter Co.'s Meters.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.,
73 Third st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.,
DEALERS IN CHANDELIERS

AND every description of Gas Fixtures, Glass, Mica, and Paper Shades, with everything belonging to the trade in full and complete assortment.
oc24 eod1m

FITCH & LINDSEY'S

CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS

(Torrey's Patent[illegible])

Will Keep Out the Cold, Rain, & Soot.

[illegible]

FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth Street,

Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.

☞ SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

WM. DAVIS. JNO. STORTS.

DAVIS, STORTS, & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DIX.

Kentucky Planing Mill

Door, Blind, & Sash Manufacturers, & Dealers in All Kinds of Building Lumber, Rough & Dressed,

Ninth Street, near Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Benjamin Edge Tools.

Tobacco and Planing Knives made to order. [illegible] FACTORY—Corner [illegible] streets. ☞ Orders and job work left at the

Office, No. 89 Fourth Street

AT DUMESNIL & CO.'S.

oc1 deod6m

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, [illegible] H. V. SANDERS, [illegible]

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,

51 Main street, between [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale of Valuable Newspaper Files.

AS assignee of Hughes & Bowman, bankrupts, I will sell, at public auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 15, 1869, at the office of Meriwether & Bowman, [illegible] complete files of the Louisville Democrat from 1851 to 1868. [illegible] The files can be seen at my office, No. 14 Court street, Louisville, Ky. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.
no7,10,13,14,15dtd

Land Sale in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Thos. J. Foster, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869, at Courtland, Alabama, I will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title, and interest that vests in me as assignee of said bankrupt in the following real estate, situated and located near Courtland, in Lawrence county, Alabama, viz: [illegible]

These lands will be sold on the following terms, viz: [illegible] cash in hand; the balance in 2 equal installments of 6, 12, and 18 months' payments. The purchaser will be required to execute his bond with good security, and the lands to bear interest from date, and a lien will be retained on the lands to further secure the payment. EDWARD HILPP,
n7 eodts Assignee of Thos. J. Foster, bankrupt.

Sale of Arkansas Land.

AS assignee of Emmit M. Mosford, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the court-house door, in Louisville, Ky., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. of Monday, Nov. 29, 1869, lots 7, 8, 9, and 10 of N. 2, 4, N. E. 2, west, in the State of Arkansas.
Terms cash.
oc29 dts-F&Tu STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Sheriff's Sale.

J. Ephan vs. J. Kershner. No. 6,309. Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

BY virtue of an order of sale in this case, I will offer for sale, at the Court house door,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

between 10 and 3 o'clock, on a credit of 3 months, one lard press, one sausage-stuffer, and one chopping-machine, with horse-power. Purchaser to give bond with approved security.
C. W. FIELD, Jr., D. S., for
n1 d5 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

BEING compelled by ill health to leave Kentucky, I shall, on THURSDAY, the 18th of November next, unless sold privately before that day, sell, to the highest bidder, my residence, "Glen Mary," and [illegible] acres of choice blue-grass land, in Franklin county, Ky., three miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike leading to Georgetown and Versailles; also about 3,000 bushels of corn, [illegible] bushels of potatoes, [illegible] bushels of apples, [illegible] dozen of oats, [illegible] hay, [illegible] shocks of fodder, a few young cattle, including several extra milch cows, some sows and pigs, 16 extra long-wool ewes, a pair of fine young well-broke mules, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 extra spring wagon, 1 four-horse thresher and separator, 1 horse-power, all in complete order; plows, gear, &c., all my household and kitchen furniture, nearly new.

The land will be sold in three tracts, to-wit:

No. 1,

about 36 acres, fronting the Georgetown turnpike, [illegible] acres of which are cleared and now under a heavy crop of clover, the rest choice woodland, with an abundance of fine timber, several springs, and is nearly 3 miles from Frankfort, 1½ miles from [illegible] Grist and Saw Mills, and offering one of the handsomest building sites in the county.

No. 2,

the homestead, "Glen Mary," about 117 acres of first quality of land, about [illegible] acres in timber, the balance in cultivation. The improvements are a large, substantial two-story brick mansion of [illegible] large rooms and three halls, seven good dry basement rooms or cellars, three of which have fire-places, kitchen, store-rooms, pantries, closets, &c.; a brick meat-house, ice-house, carriage-house, hen-house and poultry-yard, stables, barn, crib, servants' houses, a good cistern in the yard, a never-failing spring of first-rate water near the yard, with stone spring-house and stone basin [illegible] and a room above it. The yard and garden ornamented with evergreens, shrubbery, and flowers, and containing various kinds of fruit—raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, p[illegible] damsons, quinces, cherries, [illegible] peaches, and abundant assortment of selected fruits, of the best varieties, from early to late, apples, pears and peaches. The house has been recently put in complete repair, and is one of the best country residences in the county.

No. 3,

About 28 acres of choice land, with a small comfortable house on it, with good spring, &c., and is in itself, an excellent farm.

If more land be desired, 120 acres joining the first two tracts, and same quality of land, with small house and good water, will be sold on the same terms.

Terms—For the land: one-half cash, balance in equal payments in 1, 2, and 3 year, with interest from day of sale, and lien retained; for other property: sums of $20 or less, cash; larger sums, 4 months credit on notes well secured and negotiable in bank. The premises will be shown to persons wishing to buy them by my son or myself. Address me at Frankfort, or at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.

I offer at private sale that very complete country residence of six acres of land, near Walnut Springs, in Scott county, Ky., now occupied by Mr. [illegible] W[illegible], adjoining the grounds of the Catholic Church, 1 mile from Georgetown and 6 from [illegible] way, containing [illegible] large rooms and hall, finished in the best style, and the out-buildings necessary for a convenient and comfortable country house, besides a tenement house of 3 rooms on one corner of the grounds.

I also offer a tract of 15½ acres of highly-improved land in Bourbon county, Ky., near Antioch meeting-house, on the Maysville turnpike road, [illegible] miles from Paris and [illegible] miles from Lexington, and admirably situated for a garden farm. For further particulars address me as above. D. C. FREEMAN.
oc8 Wed&Sat[illegible]—oc11 dtd

Public Sale.

THE undersigned, being desirous to change location and business, will sell, at public sale, on MONDAY, Nov. [illegible], 1869, if not sold before, all his property below mentioned, and situated in the city of Versailles, Ky., the terminus of the Lebanon Branch R. R.: 11 town lots; 47 acres of meadow and wood-land; [illegible] acres meadow; 1 dwelling-house; 1 colored house; 1 livery stable, large and commodious [illegible] front 360 feet, and opposite and within 20 feet of the depot, new and neatly furnished. All the above named can be bought reasonably.
n7 d10* M. P. NEWCUM.

LAWYERS.

JOHN L. ROBARDS,

Attorney at Law,

HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.

oc19 deod6m&weow1m*

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Office at 98½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE.............KENTUCKY.

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Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Washington County Copper Distilled Whisky [illegible]

Irish Whisky.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Hans Christian Andersen.

The good people of Copenhagen have been keeping the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of Hans Christian Andersen in their city, by a festival, held in one of their large public halls, in which a merry company of old friends and numberless admirers of the popular author were glad to assemble to do honor to their friend and countryman. The Commander's Cross of the Order of Dannebrog was presented to him by the Minister of Public Worship, and as this prosperous Dane looked at the feast which was spread, the hosts of friends who smiled upon him, observed the courtesy and deference paid him, and listened to one of his poems which was set to music and beautifully sung, he must have found it hard to realize that on that very 6th of September a half century before he was tramping into Copenhagen—weary, foot-sore, homeless, penniless, and with a whole world to conquer. He fought his fight gallantly, and after meeting with injustice and neglect, and having his genius refined by this crucible, he began to plant his feet firmly upon the rounds of the ladder and has ever since been ascending steadily. No wonder then that at the festival he replied to the toast of his old friend, Conference-Councillor Drewsen, in a little speech which was full of emotion, and that he was touched by that expression of the pride which his countrymen feel in his success.

II.

The Superfluous Man.

He is on every lady's visiting list. Few men about town may not have unconsciously stood in his shoes. He is indigenous to London and Paris society, but has arrived in America. He is always well dressed, well mannered, and, to a certain extent, unselfish and amiable; so that the hostess who was unfortunate to invite that fatal number of thirteen, or who is about to sit down to dinner with that number, can always be certain of him, even if invited at the last hour, and rest assured that the post-mortem nature of the invitation will never be even suspected. The Superfluous Man is fully posted as to the dinner hours of all of his "Set," and, before attacking his frugal repast, will always keep a sharp look-out for a ring at the bell that may bring a summons to champagne and truffles; when he instantly slips into his dinner coat and arrives generally after soup is served. Everybody likes him; and as is claimed, for a certain tonic everybody takes him. At evening parties it is perfectly safe to ask him to dance with country cousins or wall-flowers, and he exhibits a beautiful indifference as to whom he takes in to supper, provided he gets there. He does not seem to realize that he is a poor dog so long as he gets his bone, and it makes but little difference to him who throws it. There is never any danger of his feeling hurt or neglected, although bidden to the feast at the eleventh hour. The Superfluous Man is an absolute necessity in every well-regulated society, and his availability appreciated by none so much as "the leaders of fashion."

III.

The Vanderbilt Brass.

Horace, in ending his odes, declared that he had erected a monument (in writing them) which would be more enduring than brass. Commodore Vanderbilt, who is as much a man of silver and gold as he is of brass, evidently does not think that his future reputation will be able to rest on what he has either written or done, and knowing full well the ingratitude of Republics in not erecting monuments to their great men, much less those who die merely rich, determined that he would not take the chances of his admiring countrymen building him a monument hereafter to perpetuate his virtues, but have the affair made under his own eye, while living, and put up by contract. Hereafter every man who has the money—which now alone constitutes greatness—will erect a handsome monument to himself, and leave his epitaph written by himself to be carved on it. This will be done upon the supposition that one is a better judge of his being a great man than the people, who will differ, and in building one's own monument, all dispute about the matter hereafter is avoided. This is also an ingenious way of advertising his name so long as the brass lasts. The illustrious example of Vanderbilt will probably be immediately followed by the illustrious James Fisk, Jr., the pride of his country, who can make his cross-mark on his as his sign for all time. Then there is brother-in-law Corbin, who should put some of his lobby hush-money into a brass effigy of himself. Butterfield might have himself done in wood and put up in front of the Treasury Department. Sickles might have himself worked up in mud in a Roman toga as "Virginius stabbing his daughter," whom he resembles so much in character. A statue in putty of Don Piatt, to be erected in "Newspaper Row," Washington, by himself, would be equally appropriate.

IV.

A Female Orchestra.

An orchestra composed entirely of females is giving concerts in Europe. Here is indeed something new under the sun. In the early days of the drama the parts of women were played by men, but after awhile the female of that period grew envious and determined to seek her fortune on the stage. The first females who ever appeared on the boards in England had a rough reception, and were called "brazen, impudent creatures" by the dramatic critics of the time. The stage from having been interdicted to the softer sex has now grown to be a vantage ground upon which some of their most brilliant triumphs have taken place. The apple of discord has now been thrown into the orchestra, and henceforth the thin and cadaverous Herr, who presides at the clarionet and nightly inflates his aching cheeks and causes his eyes to pop nearly out of his head in the drudgery of orchestra playing; the bald and benevolent Von, in spectacles, who plays that harmonic grumbler, the double bass; the round and ruddy cornet-a-piston player; the dark and saturnine flutist; the gaunt and yellow trombonist, who looks always so fiercely at the score; the jaunty-looking young Teuton who beats the drum, and the melancholy leader, must all prepare to reconcile themselves to the presence of the fair sex. Now, an orchestra made up of half and half would not be a bad idea. Whether the result would be harmonious is doubtful, judging from the musical societies that are always quarreling. But, then, it would tend to relieve the loneliness of the orchestra, if, for instance, a sociable double bass could turn to a pretty piccolo and chat a bit; or a facetious French horn could put his hand (after taking it out of the end of his instrument) into the softer one of the second violin; or if two elderly trombones could, after finishing their blasts in the overture, pass the time until the curtain should fall in knitting; or a coquettish little triangle could make mouths to her admiring hautboy at the other end of the orchestra, it would greatly relieve the monotony of the orchestral treadmill.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Belle Wyhrow, who was married in Iowa the other day, is the original "Great Western Skittles." At least, that is what the papers up there call her.

Miss Fifield composed and sang "The Fat Man's March" so much to the satisfaction of Mr. Charles Knox, of Pleasantville, Pa., that he made her a present of three thousand dollars.

It is said that Pius IX. devotes two hours daily to a secretary who reads the newspapers to him. That secretary must be a very rapid reader, or the Pope's "exchange list" is very small.

Dr. W. H. McGuffey, Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Virginia, is next year to become a citizen of Cincinnati. He won't have much use for anything moral there.

The New York Herald pronounces General George H. Thomas "the coming man." Well, let him come. But don't hurry him. Keep him on the road as long as you please. We can all wait.

Baron Munagetta, of Gen. Jordan's staff in Cuba, has arrived in New York. If pecuniary aid is what the Cubans want from this country, Munagetta is certainly the right man to send for it.

The Chicago Republican says Farragut wants his name pronounced Farrag-ew. Then, let him spell it Farragew. If the pronunciation is to be changed, it must be done at his own expense.

Henry Placide, who was among the first comedians Columbus saw when he landed in this country, is now rather old, of course, but he had himself carried to the polls at Amityville, L. I., last week, determined to exercise to the last the glorious right of suffrage.

T. O. Rawlins, brother of the late Secretary of War, recently had one of his legs broken by the explosion of a cylinder in a San Francisco sugar refinery. He got off cheaply enough, as the cylinder was revolving at the rate of fourteen hundred times a minute when it exploded.

A recent letter from Paris says: "A fisherman of Montereau, France, lately caught a fish, within which was found a breastpin ornamented with thirty precious stones, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, the whole valued by Paris jewelers at $800,000." We can't swallow the story, whether the fish swallowed the breastpin or not.

Bill Arp still lives. The Rome (Ga.) Daily, in an account of one day's proceedings of the fair at that place, says: "Bill Arp, the veritable, took off the palm as best burlesque rider. He considerably eclipsed the 'Hoh, January.' Bill could make a fortune in the saw-dust ring." Bill is a lawyer. He obtained his license under the name of Chas. H. Smith.

Among the "Washington College Personals" in the Southern Collegian, a semi-monthly paper published by the students of that institution, are the following: "We are glad to hear that there is a good prospect of Clifton R. Breckinridge's early return to college. His eyes are much better." "Samuel Crossland (1868-9) is attending the Louisville Law School in Kentucky."

A New York paper gives us this little obituary: "Paul A. Sabbaton, the inventor, is dead. He was a native of France, but emigrated to this country at an early age. He was intimate with Fulton, and drew the specifications and prepared the plans for the first steamboat on the Hudson. He owned the Cold Spring foundry in 1812, and supplied the Government with shot and shell during the war of that year."

Senator Cameron is going to exhibit himself at the Georgia State Fair. Bullock has labored like a Trojan to get somebody from around Washington to go to his agricultural show, and the public must feel relieved to know that he has at last got two or three men of cheap distinction to consent to attend. Grant was wanted down there badly, but he said he must stay at home some now.

An exchange tells us that a citizen of Lawrence county, Ohio, who is a magistrate, recently had occasion to make a transfer of real estate. The deed was drawn up, and he and his wife signed it. Then, as Justice of the peace, he acknowledged his own deed before himself, and stated that he examined the grantor's wife separate and apart from her husband, and that she was a willing party to said deed.

Zadoc Pratt, of Prattville, N. Y., a former member of Congress from that State, was married, the other day, to a young lady who has been employed as a wrapper-writer for the last two or three years in the office of the Turf, Field and Farm. One of the papers up there says her name is Grimm, and another that it is Greuin. The romance of the affair lies in the fact that Zadoc is seventy-nine years old and is worth five millions of dollars.

The New York Sun says: "Mr. Peabody, twenty-five years ago, offered his hand, heart, and fortune to an American woman then visiting London. They were accepted. Subsequently Mr. Peabody learned that the lady was already engaged when she accepted his offer, and, rebuking her lack of sincerity, he summarily broke the contract." George was too honest to be as happy as he deserved to be. He seems to have been unconscious all his life that rascality is sometimes bliss.

The Rochester Advertiser says: "Those who remember the curious politico-literary venture in New York called the Imperialist may be interested to learn that the whole affair was simply a shameless pecuniary venture of illiterate and irresponsible Bohemians, all renegades and utterly characterless. One wrote editorials alternately for Grant and Seymour, last year, in hope of getting a consulship. One was an Englishman of some culture, and the third, the working editor of a small financial paper, a very young man—so young that it is difficult to characterize him further."

James Fisk, Jr., it seems, used to be in the habit of forgetting to pay his printer's bills. This little idiosyncrasy is thus referred to by the Palmer (Mass.) Journal: "We don't often dun people who owe us, but now that James Fisk, Jr., has grown rich, let us remind him that he never has paid us for that puff we gave him and his four-horse team, at his request, a few years ago. A bundle of a dozen papers containing said puff, and forwarded to Mr. Fisk by his order, we believe are not yet paid for. As we gave him a boost in the peddling business, he ought to reciprocate now and do a little boosting for us."

When Dr. Livingstone arrived at the popular and well-known what-d'ye-call-it of Ujiji, somewhere in Africa, he wrote a letter to our distinguished friend, the King of Anzamwesi, in which he said: "Be good enough when the slave returns to send a box of brandy similar to that which came for the white man, one of which was broken on the way, so that none remained." So feeble an invention of the enemy was hardly to have been expected of Dr. Livingstone. Of course he did not spill that brandy; he drank it and was ashamed to say so. We have all long thought him lost, but the chances are now that he was simply drunk.

A Rochester (N. Y.) paper relates the following little incident: "In 1841 J. Ross Browne mailed a letter from Louisville, Ky., weighing one ounce, upon which the unpaid postage was $1, to Mr. Wm. W. Snowden, editor of the Ladies' Companion, New York. Mr. S. refused to take it out of the postoffice, and it was sent to Washington among the dead letters. It was accidentally picked up the other day among some of the literary rubbish of the department, and at once forwarded to the writer." And now let Ross publish the document and show Snowden what a fool he made of himself. He ought to have known that Louisville was not in the habit of producing literary matter that wasn't worth the postage.

The Philadelphia Press records these facts about the Beechers: "The sudden illness of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe at her brother's church in Brooklyn, last Sunday, will be greatly deplored by her numerous friends. Her Byron expose has been so generally and so severely criticised, even by those who admire her character and her other writings, that she was doubtless considerably annoyed. The Beecher family is a very distinguished one. The father, Rev. Lyman Beecher, was one of the remarkable men of the last generation. Of his thirteen children, eleven grew to adult age. The seven sons became clergymen, and of the four daughters, Miss Catharine E. Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe have won world-wide reputation by their literary achievements."

The editor of the Hartford Post is struggling to induce Col. Mosby to challenge him. Hear how he talks of the Virginia tobacco planter: "The guerrilla Mosby having laid aside his sword has settled down in the tobacco business at Philadelphia, and is nursing his ardent patriotism by publishing cards, urging Northern men with capital to go South. A policy of forgiveness and perhaps forgetfulness is the one to be followed generally in our treatment of the ex-rebels. But such treatment can never be extended to Mosby. As well welcome back among us Wilkes Booth, and forget and forgive his sins. As well introduce into our society any ordinary cut-throat and murderer as the villain Mosby. He is a man who threw aside all restraints of military law to indulge his violent hatred against Northern men. He was more than a butcher, for he studied new forms of torture with which to put to death his victims." Oh, there's no doubt that Mosby is a terrible, blood-thirsty fellow. He wanted to cut down Col. Boyd in the bloom of youth the other day, and it was only by crawling into a hollow log that Boyd escaped.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The Boston Brethren After Him—His Answer.

[From the correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1869.

About two hundred members of the Evangelical denominations of this city met in the Mission church to-day, with reference to the reception to be accorded to Father Hyacinthe on his arrival in this city. The Rev. Dr. Kirk, from the committee appointed to confer with the distinguished Carmelite, made his report, which was read. He stated that the committee had sent the Rev. George Prentiss to New York to meet Father Hyacinthe. Dr. Prentiss had met the reverend gentleman and had presented an address to him, recounting his great services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, in having made demands on foreign governments for proper concessions to all religions, eulogizing his devotion to God and to the great principle of liberty of conscience, and closing with an invitation to visit Boston. To this address Father Hyacinthe returned the following:

"I am very sensible of the high honor paid me in the greeting from the clergy whom you represent. I am touched by your expressions of Christian sympathy and affection. I am a Catholic and hope to remain one. I have not broken with the Church, but its abuses. I recognize true Christians in all Protestant bodies, for I believe that the true Church, embracing all who hold Christ as their head, is far wider than any earthly organization. My purpose in coming to America is to escape from excitement and to rest a little. I shall soon return to Europe, but I hope again to visit this country. I shall visit Boston in November if possible, and then should be glad to see those whom you represent and to explain more fully my position. The future is dark and uncertain; but I shall obey my conscience to the end. Greet in my name with Christian salutations those in whose name you greet me."

On his Travels.

[From the Memphis Post.]

We find the following announcement in the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier:

"H. N. Rankin, Esq., a distinguished colored Memphian, is now visiting our city in behalf of 'The West Tennessee University,' an institution created by an act of the General Assembly of Tennessee July 26, 1869, for the purpose of educating and qualifying colored teachers and other professional men. Mr. Rankin brings his credentials from under the hand of George W. Waldran, Judge of the Municipal Court of Tennessee, and Wm. H. Hunter, Judge of the Criminal Court at Memphis, as 'counselor,' 'solicitor,' and 'attorney at law.' Also a commission from under the hand and State seal of Governor William G. Brownlow as acting justice of the peace. Also a recommendation from the Hon. John W. Leftwich, Ex-Mayor of Memphis."

It is proper for us to remark, adds the Post, that "The West Tennessee University" has no existence outside of the imagination of H. N. Rankin, the owner and proprietor of the franchise above referred to. What his church and people think of this "distinguished colored Memphian" may be inferred from the fact that his church has dismissed him in disgrace from its ministry, and at the late election the latter repudiated him when, as a candidate for the Legislature, he received but ninety-three votes out of over three thousand colored votes cast in this county. The public should be on their guard against this fellow.

CAPT. JOHN C. CONNOR.

A Stray Indianian in Texas as an Army Officer—His Speech as a Candidate that Caused his Arrest.

[From the Jefferson (Texas) Times, Oct. 26.]

In our Sunday morning's edition there appeared a brief account of the speech and arrest of Capt. John C. Connor, a candidate for Congress in this district, which occurred on Saturday night. We did not say more in regard to this transaction for two reasons: First, we did not wish to impose upon our printers, who, already weary of their arduous labors, desired to put the daily paper to press as early as possible; and secondly, in whatever we did say, we wished to speak after due consideration.

These are alarming times. The thoughtful, prudent, reflecting men of the country, who constitute its bone and sinew, who look to the ultimate restoration of the Government to the once proud position it occupied, and to the preservation of the free institutions under which they have lived, desire that every movement made shall be marked by matured reflection, good judgment, and patriotism. Above all, the press, justly regarded in this country and Europe as the "palladium of civil, religious, and political freedom," and, in this period of difficulty and danger, the last bulwark of our Republican institutions, shall present a just exposition of the sentiments and feelings of our people. The reign of terror that has existed in Jefferson for nearly a year, has reached its culmination. Like that character of disease which having approached its most aggravated point, the patient, thoughtful physician, who sits by the bedside, finds a solace in its malignity and the sufferings of his patient, in the reflection, that a turning point has been reached, and there will be a speedy and healthy reaction. God grant that the anticipations and hopes of the country may be realized, in the decision of that august tribunal, the United States Supreme Court, which, if true to its precedents, its exalted character, and the Constitution, will send by a single flash of the electric wires from Washington, joy throughout our land, which will find expression in bonfires and illuminations.

There was a scene presented at Freeman's Hall on Saturday night that will be indelibly impressed on the minds of all who beheld it. No picture could more graphically have delineated the condition of this down-trodden people, their fear of evil in every movement that is made, and their entire submission to "the powers that be."

Capt. John C. Connor, who has been canvassing this district for some time, and who has made speeches at several points, arrived on Friday night and publicly announced through the press and by handbills, that he would address the citizens of Marion county, at Freeman's Hall, on Saturday night. He remained during the day without interruption, making many acquaintances.

The hour of meeting arrived. There were few in attendance; so few, indeed, that it was doubted whether he would speak. But he did. He is a young man, pleasant in his manners, and of no more than ordinary intelligence.

HIS SPEECH.

We do not propose to give a full synopsis of his remarks, but sufficient to exhibit its outlines.

He commenced by saying that he was not a candidate of his own volition, but he had been induced to run at the solicitation of a number of the most intelligent, respectable and patriotic men of Northern Texas, and that his candidacy was in response to that flattering call. He then read a letter to this effect, couched in the most flattering terms, signed by thirty or forty citizens of that section, among whom were the names of Gen. Maxey and our old and much esteemed friend of over twenty years' acquaintance, Judge Nat. Burford.

Captain Connor said that he was a citizen of Indiana. He claimed to be a Democrat of the old school, devoted to the Union of the States, and to those great principles of constitutional freedom which he had been accustomed from childhood to revere. His Democracy was unquestioned. He had testimonials from Pendleton, Vallandigham and other Northern Democrats of like character. He assisted in canvassing the State of Indiana for Seymour and Blair. He had no compromises or concessions to make with Radicalism; in this city he had no affiliation with either wing of that party. When the war broke out, holding to the theory of the Democratic party, he regarded his allegiance as due to his own State, and in obedience to its decision he joined the Union army.

The war closed at the surrender at Appomatox Court-house, and he believed that all men actuated by patriotic principles, cherished an ardent desire to see the Union restored to the position it occupied before the war, when fraternal feeling recognized no geographical distinction. With the close of hostilities he buried every feeling engendered by it, and he looked hopefully for the period to arrive when the valor, patriotism and heroism displayed by both armies would be considered the common heritage of American citizens.

"I am a candidate for Congress, and why? Because your men of character and respectability are all ostracised. You do not wish to elect Bob Taylor or Josh Johnson, and you do not dare, under the rulings of this Radical Congress, to elect Throckmorton, Epperson, Gen. Maxey, Col. Culberson, Col. Good (mentioning a long list of names), and many more, and hence you have to take me."

He then went on to define very accurately but humorously the carpet-baggers and scalawags.

"I, too, am a carpet-bagger in one sense; but there is this difference, I am a carpet-bagger for a good purpose. Although a Northern man, I represent correct principles—principles which you not only recognize as just, but, as I believe, the best citizens of the North, embracing a large portion of its noble people, who are not actuated by fanaticism, and who feel as I do. The Union, the Constitution, devotion to the great principles of republican freedom, a united country. All men of patriotic impulses recognize them as just, honorable and magnanimous. What is the answer? Copperhead! Rebel! Traitor!

"I have been accused of being a rebel candidate; that I have sold out to the rebels."

Then he said they had charged him with being a commander of negro troops. He had been assigned to such a command during the war, but had declined it. His name had subsequently appeared in the Army Register in connection with this assignment. He had no control over that register, and was not responsible for what it contained.

Then came the richest portion of it all—

HIS ANECDOTES.

I did, under orders, command a body of negro troops on the Rio Grande. Knowing these people, and the present condition of affairs, and that the negroes could be controlled only by coercion and as they became exceedingly obstreperous, I cowhided a few of them. This created a great fuss, of course. Charges were preferred against me and I was ordered before one of these beautiful things, a military trial, at San Antonio. I acknowledged publicly that I had cowhided them, and under like circumstances would do it again. But availing myself of the privilege of an American citizen and an army officer, when the trial came on, I plead, "Not guilty." Over forty negroes were summoned to appear against me. Fortunately there was a circus in town. I met the negroes. "Boys," said I, "do you want to go to the show?" "We do." "Here's a dollar apiece for you. Did I ever cowhide *one* of you?" "Ah, Massa John, if you ever did, it's been so long we done forgot it." And what's remarkable, when the trial came on, not one of them remembered I had ever laid the welt of my hand on them. You must confess, my countrymen; if they are not the best of voters, they are superb witnesses!"

This is decidedly Irish. Of immediate Irish extraction ourselves, we were of course pleased.

"Can you," he said, "safely make these people voters? Are they fit for self-government, or the proper persons to transmit unimpaired our admirable system of government to posterity?"

His next anecdote was decidedly rich and Mylesean. He described a village in Indiana, during the war, on a quiet Sabbath morning. Church service was in progress. A man came rushing into the church and said: "Captain John Morgan, the terror of the border, who burns towns, spares neither age, condition nor sex, murders infants and ravishes women, is on the railroad and will be here in an hour." Consternation ensued. All rushed out of the church. The women filed on one side and the men on the other. The speech to the men we have forgotten. It was decidedly rich. But an older deacon carefully adjusted his spectacles and addressed the ladies: "Sistering," he said, "be calm! Although Captain John Morgan, the terror of the border, who burns houses, spares neither age, condition nor sex, murders infants and ravishes women, and may be here in an hour, I say, sistering, be calm!" (with the broad sound of *a* in "calm,") "I am some frog in a mud-hole!"

What moral he intended to draw from this anecdote or whether he had concluded we do not know. But about this time there was a shadow! A military officer walked in, strode majestically up the aisle, and said: "Are you Capt. J. C. Connor, of the 41st Infantry?" "I am." "Consider yourself under arrest!"

"My fellow-countrymen," said the Captain, "I am ordered under arrest. I must close."

And he went, we presume, to the stockade. We have not seen him since.

"Sistering, be calm!"

Of what offense Captain Connor is guilty, if any, we know not, neither do we know anything of military usage. But he made the same speeches in various portions of the District he did here. Why was he not arrested on Friday night or Saturday? Had they not received orders, or was it for effect? Of course we have no comments to make; we know nothing. But being an army officer, and appreciating his talents, we presume they desired to send him to Congress. "Sistering, be calm!"

A VOICE FOR CONNOR.

MCKINNEY, TEXAS, Oct. 14, 1869.

COL. R. W. LOUGHERY: In an article in your issue of Oct. 2, speaking of Capt. John C. Conner, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, you say: "The very respectable gentlemen that placed him in the field, did so, no doubt, without knowing his antecedents." As one of the signers of that call, I would say that Capt. Connor came to us indorsed by the best Democrats in the North; men whose Democracy, integrity, and perception could not for a moment be doubted; and we regret that any of the Democratic party would attach so much importance to the story of his commanding negro troops when there is so much at stake in securing his election. That he commanded negro troops during the war, he says, is false. That he was assigned to duty at Fort McIntosh, in this State, and that negro troops were sent to that post under his command is true. That he used the cowhide on them, and thereby got relieved from that command, is also true. If any doubt is entertained of this matter, the record of the court-martial which tried him at San Antonio will remove it. We know him to be a Democrat, sound to the core, and, as such, is he not infinitely better than any scalawag that could be found in the district? Can you conceive of a true Democrat who remained here during the war and can now take the test-oath? We, who signed Connor's call, failed to do so after diligent search. If such a man could have been found we would have been happy to have ascertained his whereabouts, for we did not want Connor if such an individual could have been placed on the track. But after due deliberation and careful examination, we were forced to the conclusion that such a creature did not exist. Then, in order to secure a Democrat for this District, we put Connor upon the track. We, without reserve, indorse fully his integrity, ability and Democracy. We were also in hopes that, instead of throwing cold water on our efforts to beat the coalition party, about the only recommendation of whom for office is to swallow without flinching ironclad affidavits, such sterling Democrats as the Times and Republican would devote its known and acknowledged ability in assisting us in keeping out of Congress a set of men whose chief attributes are utter unscrupulousness and malicious ignorance. We hope when you hear Captain Connor that he will explain his position satisfactorily to you, as he has done to the entire satisfaction of the Democratic party in this section. And we further hope that you will then give in with us in our attempt to defeat these miserable abortions, political priests, et id omne genus, whose impudence and our misfortunes have induced them to offer for Congress.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH BLEDSOE.

OLD IRONSIDES."

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart and his Services—A Brave Record.

[From the New York Sun of the 8th.]

The death of Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, in Bordentown, N. J., on Sunday, removed the last conspicuous landmark of the early exploits of the United States Navy. Admiral Stewart was contemporary with Truxtan, Barron, John Rodgers, Decatur, Hull, Bainbridge, Preble, David Porter, Sr., and those other illustrious commanders whose names adorn the early pages of American naval history. In the very organization of the United States Navy, after the settlement and recognition of the Government, Stewart entered the service as a mid-shipman, and, previous to 1800, and while yet a minor, was made a lieutenant, and served as executive officer of the old frigate United States, then under command of Commodore John Barry.

HIS FIRST PRIZE.

In 1800, so conspicuous had his service been, he was assigned to the command of the schooner Experiment, 12 guns, with the titular rank of Lieutenant Commandant. Soon after his assignment to this command Lieut. Stewart fell in with and captured in the West Indies the French privateer Deux Amis, carrying eight guns and fifty men.

HE ATTACKS TWO FRENCHMEN AT NIGHT.

About a month after this occurrence, while cruising on her station in the West Indies, the Experiment made two sail which had the appearance of enemy's cruisers. The Frenchmen, for such they proved to be, were a brig of eighteen guns and a three-masted schooner of fourteen, both of which gave chase to the Yankee. Lieut. Stewart, having soon satisfied himself of the superior sailing of his own vessel, manoeuvered in a way to separate the enemy, and to keep them at a distance until after dark. At length, finding that the Frenchmen had given up the chase, and that the brig was about a league ahead of the schooner, he cleared for action, closed with the latter, by running up on her weather quarter, and gave her a broadside. The attack was so vigorous and close that the enemy struck in a few minutes. Throwing his first officer, Lieutenant David Porter, into the prize, Lieutenant Stewart immediately made sail for the brig; but she had gained so much ahead, during the time lost with the schooner, that she was soon abandoned, and the Experiment returned to her prize, which she carried into St. Kitts. The prize was the man-of-war schooner La Diana, of fourteen guns and sixty men.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

In 1803 Lieut. Stewart, in command of the Siren, sixteen guns, joined the Mediterranean Squadron, under Commodore Preble, in the war against Tripoli, where he served with distinction, being second in rank to the Commandant. In 1806 he was promoted to the rank of Captain.

HIS FIRST FRIGATE.

At the breaking out of the war of 1812 with England, Captain Stewart was off duty, and some time elapsed before he secured a ship. He was finally assigned to the command of the frigate Constellation, 38 guns, then fitting for sea at Washington.

A NOTEWORTHY DEFENSE.

A few days later the Constellation dropped down abreast of Craney Island, with a view to cover the fortifications then erecting at that place. At this time the enemy were lying in force at Hampton Roads. The ship was much exposed, it being at all times practicable for the enemy to attempt carrying her by surprise, and Captain Stewart felt the necessity of using great precautions for her protection. The manner in which the frigate was prepared for defense on this occasion was highly appreciated for its skill and seamanship. Three times the enemy essayed to capture her by surprise, but in each instance found her prepared, and was compelled to retreat.

ASSIGNED TO OLD IRONSIDES.

In the spring of 1813, Capt. Stewart was relieved from the command of this blockaded vessel, and transferred to the frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides), 44 guns, then undergoing repairs at Boston. The ship was not able to get to sea until the winter of 1814, when she made a cruise to the southward, passing down the coast and running through the West Indies on her way home, and captured the Picton, 14 guns, a man-of-war schooner of the enemy, and a few smaller prizes.

CRUISING ON THE COAST OF PORTUGAL.

On the 17th of December the Constitution again left Boston and ran off Bermuda, thence to the vicinity of Madeira, and into the Bay of Biscay. After this she cruised some time in sight of the Rock of Lisbon, making two prizes, one of which was destroyed and the other sent in.

CHASE OF THE CYANE AND LEVANT.

On the morning of the 20th of February, the wind blowing freely, from one of those impulses which cannot be explained, finding nothing where he was, Capt. Stewart ordered the helm up, and the ship ran off southwest, varying her position in that direction fifty or sixty miles. At 1 P. M., a stranger was seen on the larboard bow, when the ship hauled up two or three points and made sail in chase. In about twenty minutes the stranger was made out to be a ship, and half an hour later a second vessel was seen further to leeward, which, at 2 P. M., was also ascertained to be a ship. The Constitution kept standing on, all three vessels on bowlines, until 4, when the nearest of the strangers made a signal to the ship to leeward, and shortly after he kept away and ran down toward his consort, then about three leagues under his lee. The Constitution immediately squared away, and set her studding sails alow and aloft. No doubt was now entertained of the strangers being enemies, the nearest ship having the appearance of a steam frigate, and the vessel to leeward of a large sloop-of-war. The first was carrying studding sails on both sides; while the last was running off under short canvass to allow her consort to close. Captain Stewart believed it was their intention to keep away on their best mode of sailing until night, in hope of escaping, and he crowded everything that would draw, with a view to getting the nearest vessel under his guns. About 1:30 P. M., the spar proving defective, the main royal-mast was carried away, and the chase gained. A few guns were now fired, but finding that the shot fell short, the attempt to cripple the stranger was abandoned.

COMING TO CLOSE QUARTERS.

Perceiving at 5½ o'clock that it was impossible to prevent the enemy from effecting a junction, the Constitution, then a little more than a league distant from the farthest ship, cleared for action. Ten minutes later the two chases passed within hail of each other, came by the wind with their heads to the northward, hauled up their courses, and were evidently clearing to engage. In a few minutes both ships suddenly made sail, close by the wind, in order to weather upon the American frigate, but perceiving that the latter was closing too fast, they again hauled up their courses, and formed on the wind, the smallest ship ahead. At 6 P. M., the Constitution had the enemy completely under her guns, and she showed her ensign. The strangers answered this defiance by setting English colors, and five minutes later the American ship ranged up abeam of the sternmost vessel, at the distance of a cable's length, passing ahead with her sails lifting, until the three ships formed nearly an equilateral triangle, the Constitution to windward.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTION.

In this masterly position the action commenced, the three vessels keeping up a hot and unceasing fire for about a quarter of an hour, when that of the enemy sensibly slackened. The sea being covered with an immense cloud of smoke, and it being now moonlight, Capt. Stewart ordered the cannonading to cease. In three minutes the smoke had blown away, when the leading ship of the enemy was seen under the lee beam of the Constitution, while the sternmost was luffing, as if she intended to tack and cross her wake. Giving a broadside to the ship abreast of her the American frigate threw her main and mizen topsails with topgallant sails set, flat aback, shook all forward, let fly her jib sheet, and backed swiftly astern, compelling the enemy to fill again to avoid being raked. The leading ship now attempted to tack, to cross the Constitution's forefoot, when the latter filled, boarded her foretack, shot ahead, forced her antagonist to ware under a raking broadside, and to run off to leeward to escape from the weight of the fire.

THE CYANE SURRENDERS.

The Constitution perceiving that the largest ship was wearing also, wore in her turn, and crossing her stern, raked her with effect, though the enemy came by the wind immediately and delivered his larboard broadside, but as the Constitution ranged up close on his weather quarter, he struck. Mr. Hoffman, the Second Lieutenant of the Constitution, was immediately sent to take possession, the prize proving to be the British ship Cyane, Capt. Falcon.

THE LEVANT FORCED TO STRIKE.

In the meantime, the ship that had run to leeward had no intention of abandoning her consort, but had been forced out of the combat by the crippled condition of her running rigging, and to avoid the weight of the Constitution's fire. She was ignorant of the fate of the Cyane, but at the end of about an hour, having repaired damages, she hauled up, and met the Constitution coming down in quest of her. It was near 9 before the two ships crossed each other on opposite tacks, the Constitution to windward, and exchanged broadsides. The English ship, finding her antagonist too heavy, immediately bore up, in doing which she got a raking discharge, when the Constitution boarded her fore-tack and made sail, keeping up a most effective chasing fire from her two bow guns, nearly every shot of which told. The two ships were so near each other that the ripping of the enemy's planks was heard on board the American frigate. The former was unable to support this long, and at 10 P. M. he came by the wind, fired a gun to the leeward and lowered his ensign. Mr. W. B. Shubrick, the third lieutenant, was sent on board to take possession, when it was found that the prize was the Levant, carrying twenty-one guns, commanded by Honorable Captain Douglas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIZES.

The Cyane carried thirty-four guns, and had a crew of 168 men, of whom twelve were killed and twenty-six wounded. The Levant carried 158 men, of whom twenty-three were killed and sixteen wounded. The Constitution mounted fifty-two guns and carried 470 men, of whom a number were absent in charge of prizes.

ESCAPE FROM A BRITISH FLEET.

The Constitution took her two prizes into Port Praya, in the Cape Verde Islands, arriving there on the 10th of March. On the 11th, during the prevalence of a dense fog, the topsails of three ships were seen in the offing. Capt. Stewart at once ordered his cables cut, and moved out of the harbor, ordering his prizes to follow, which they did. Within fifteen minutes of the discovery of the strange sails, the Constitution was outside of the harbor and heading to sea. The fog soon lifted showing his proximity to the three ships, which proved to be the frigate Leander, 50 guns, Newcastle, 50 guns, and Acasta. The enemy gave chase to the Cyane, which escaped and made sail for New York, arriving there safely. The Levant returned to Port Praya and fell into the enemy's hands. The Constitution eluded the British fleet and soon after sailed for America, arriving at New York about the middle of May. The conclusion of peace was soon after announced, and the old frigate was put out of commission, and thus ended the palmy days of romantic sea fights, combining seamanship, bravery and shrewdness in a degree vastly beyond what is requisite in the introduction of steam.

The subsequent events in Captain Stewart's life—his promotions to the rank of Rear Admiral, and various services ashore and afloat, are familiar as household words and require no repetition. His death, at the advanced age of 91 years, severs the connection between the navy of to-day and that which was to us so much honor more than half a century ago, but the memory of Old Ironsides will live as long as the Stars and Stripes wave over a floating ship.

THE OLD ADMIRAL.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The Old Admiral lies dead in his country home on the banks of the Delaware. The time was when the death of Charles Stewart—the "Old Ironsides" of our navy—would have been an event of national gloom, and men would have looked upon the sinking flag and listened to the sad booming of the minute gun as though the greatest embodiment of American seamanship and valor had passed away. It was with something of this feeling that England saw the "savior of her silver-crested isle" gathered to an early rest under the dome of St. Paul's, for in our younger days we associated around Charles Stewart the same enthusiasm with which Englishmen honored the name of Nelson. It is seventy years since he first trod an American quarter-deck as its commander. His first wars were against Napoleon, and this before Napoleon dreamed of a throne. He goes to his rest at a time when the shrewdest observers of European affairs think that the Napoleon dynasty is about to end on the death-bed of the third Emperor.

The life of a man like Charles Stewart teaches us how small a space the history of our country occupies in that of the world. We live our national life with such reckless speed that Washington fades away into almost fabled mystery, quite hidden and obscured by troops of other great men, renowned warriors and statesmen, who come into a brief luster for a little space, only to fade away. Yet here is a man who was a Lieutenant in the navy before Washington died, and whose first commission bore the name of the second President of the United States. What a wide sweep of history is covered by his life! What a crowded, busy world his name calls up! We are carried back to the feuds of Hamilton and Jefferson, when Colonel Burr was dominant in New York politics, and John Jay lived in stately seclusion in his Westchester home. William Pitt reigned in Parliament and his rival Fox was thundering against the corruptions and imbecility of a foolish old King. England had consented to American independence, but nourished in her heart a bold scheme of reconquest. All the warlike achievements, the advancement in science, in social progress, in liberty; all the literature which has given the nineteenth century so much instruction and comfort—the names which we almost revere as idols in our every-day life, had no existence when this great captain began his career. He was a mere child, not ten years old, when Wellington and Bonaparte, and Humboldt were born; he was ten years older than Lord Byron; he was in the summer years of life before Lincoln and Seward came into life; he was the senior of Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Benton; he might have been the grandfather of Grant, and Sheridan, and Sherman. How much history he has seen! To live through two revolutions, that of America and that of France; to see the rise and fall of Robespierre and live in the tragic days of the guillotine; to watch the tremendous career of Napoleon from Lodi to Waterloo, the tumbling of thrones; the oscillation of boundaries and kingdoms; the destruction of old systems and traditions; the pillory falling in England; the inquisition in Spain; the overthrow of Bonaparte, Bourbon, and Orleans dynasties; the mighty advance in happiness and civilization; the scattered colonies on the Atlantic coast, which he served so nobly and loved so well, now one of the mightiest countries on the earth, and rapidly attaining the imperial grandeur of the Republic of Rome—as we stand by the old man's grave we feel almost as though we were standing face to face with the greatest events of modern history.

These are the picturesque panoramic features of the old Admiral's lifetime. In the great deeds of the early days he was a conspicuous actor. He was the Captain of that Constitution whose tattered ensign and broken timbers were so nobly mourned by Holmes. He compelled the flags of England and France to strike before his guns—for he it was who captured a French ship during our brief and absurd war with the Republic, and the British ships Cyane and Levant. That was a tremendous battle with the British, our grandfathers thought, and how they gloried over it! Do we remember it, and how happy we were? It was in 1815, and we fear the world was more concerned about Napoleon, who was restive on Elba, than about our little affair with England. It was in 1815, as we have said, and the battle took place in the moonlight. One American ship against two British ships—think of that!—and after three hours both English vessels surrendered, losing seventy-seven men killed and wounded, while the Americans lost only fifteen. We were wild about it, and there were swords from Pennsylvania and gold boxes from New York, and a dinner from our Aldermen, and medals from Congress, and the abundant thanks of the nation. All of this fifty-five years ago, in the Waterloo year. We wonder who were the Aldermen that dined, and the Congressmen who gave votes of honor, and the Governor and Councilors who were so exultant. It would be a strange chapter to print now—to bring up the faded memories of that long-forgotten day—to summon the ghostly banqueters and legislators and statesmen to the funeral of this their guest, who has tarried so long behind them.

Those were great days for the navy when Charles Stewart lived; and with what rapturous, eager interest our boys have dwelt upon their history as written by Cooper and a long trail of imaginative writers of ocean war and sea yarns. It was before science had made rude havoc of the traditions and poetry of seamanship. Those were the days of long, patient cruises and beating about at the mercy of wind and tide, tedious voyages in clumsy ships that did well if they crossed the ocean in forty days. The jolly old tar was then the master of the sea, for the guns were small and few, and seamanship was as much a necessity as valor and knowledge of war, and from that time we have the racy pictures of sea life which have tortured so many young imaginations, the long watches in the forecastle, the endless stories of storm and battle, the liberty day in Mediterranean cities, the grog and hard biscuit, the hale, genuine, lusty generosity which made Jack Tar a king of good fellows, the reckless, fascinating, devil-may-care life, the terrible scenes of desperation and valor which a thorough, well-contested battle always developed—William on the sea, and Susan in the Downs—and the true love that novelists always provided as the reward of true valor. Science has destroyed this, and with it all the poetry of sea life. Great guns have usurped the cunning little twenty-pounders which Jack and Bill were wont to polish and caress, and love with the love they gave to woman. Great ships have shriveled into awkward, insignificant iron boxes called monitors, and great battles are only tests of iron plates and cannon range. Steam has bridled tide and breeze, and our navy has passed into the hands of the marines and the engineers.

It was something to have lived in those days, and yet to this old man it was something to die in these. This gallant sailor did battle for his country's flag against every enemy—Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Algerines. Although he was too old to fight for it in the last struggle, it had his prayers and his hopes, as he stood, like Aaron on the mountain, and looked out upon scenes in which he could take no part. To such a man the comfort of victory was a blessing that has rarely fallen upon men, and we fancy the joy and the pride with which he must have seen the flag that had gone through so many storms, which he had seen victorious on so many seas, still floating in unchallenged mastery. Men like Charles Stewart are landmarks of the past. We honor valor and devotion in honoring them. And, although we have been too busy and too eager about our own cares, and too much perplexed, we fear, with later and more anxious events, to think of the veterans who sit apart and gaze upon the scenes of their former usefulness, yet the thought of the old Admiral who has lived so long, whose career was so much a part of our earliest and most sacred history, and whose triumphs gave joy to our grandfathers, will make us pause and think, and give a moment to the great memories that cluster around his life and his death. This is the last of that noble group—Preble, Decatur, Bainbridge, Porter, Lawrence—the last of the great captains whose deeds have given our history its earliest romance. He dies full of years and glory, and over his grave let every honor rest.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

Although more than half a century has elapsed since the heroic deeds of Chas. Stewart rendered his name forever illustrious in American annals, yet his death now awakens as much heartfelt interest and sorrow as would that of one of the most conspicuous heroes of our late civil war. For a whole generation he was known to our people as Commodore Stewart, and it will be awkward at first for many to recognize him as the Rear Admiral. He should have been raised to that distinguished honor in the bloom of his manhood and the vigor of his intellect, while yet the glory of his prowess was fresh in the minds of his countrymen, and not have been left to receive that distinction in his old age as the change wrought by a civil war. But in truth the antagonism to the creation of suitable rank in the American navy was a thing not easy to overcome, and in the minds of the common people it had become a repugnance to something that was considered to be about on a par with titles of nobility. But it came at last, when the brave old veteran could only read of the exploits of Farragut and Dupont, and Goldsborough, and Foote, and Porter, and Winslow. In his era the republic never sent to sea a war fleet in a body for active service, the only effort of the kind being on the lakes, under McDonough and Perry. But in the civil war our fleets were large and formidable, and required the highest naval skill to operate.

We have no doubt that had Stewart been entrusted in his warlike days, in the great struggle with England, with the command of such a fleet as Farragut and Dupont had, he would have achieved corresponding world-wide renown, for he was a man of the same undaunted heroic mold as Farragut, and of equal capacity at sea. In that war the ardor and ambition of our naval heroes were such that, had the National Government ventured to build and equip such fleets, we should have had a prodigious contest with England for the mastery of the sea. As it was, the policy of the Government made it a contest only of single ships, and historians are only too apt to undervalue the importance of single fights, although at the time they attracted attention everywhere and gave us a high standing with Europe, where England was thought to be invincible on the ocean.

In those days of sailing vessels our seamanship was far superior to that of the English commanders, and this was rendered manifest in every trial. Perhaps the wits of our naval heroes were sharpened by the exigencies of the case, our navy being so very small, while that of our antagonist was so great and so renowned. At any rate it was men like Charles Stewart who laid broad and deep the foundations of our naval prestige, that has ever since been the bulwark of our merchant marine, and the basis of the fame of the republic in Europe. Few men in these days know how much the American mercantile service owes to the respect for our flag enforced by the cannon of the Constitution and her compeers. But Decatur and Hull and Bainbridge and McDonough all have long since gone to their last rest under the flag for which they fought so bravely, and to-morrow Stewart's mortal remains will receive the last earthly honors here in the city where he was born and which was so proud of him and his deeds.

In these days, when we are building monuments in American cities to Jackson, and Humboldt, and Shakspeare, and others less worthy, it is proper that Philadelphia should not forget her heroic son now lying ready for burial. It is not enough that he should have a grand funeral. That is but a passing thing, and many men who never did a tithe of what he did have had more imposing obsequies than his can be. But monumental honors are more enduring, and these should be paid by Philadelphia to Charles Stewart.

Although during the closing years of his life he resided at Bordentown, he was in all respects a thorough Philadelphian. Here, where he was born, he had seen the capital of the Republic established, and Washington as first President carrying on the government, and at the close of his sea service he was glad to settle down here as commander of our navy-yard. Nor in his advanced years did he lose any of the mental powers of his manhood. His head was as clear, and his heart as stout, and his will as resolute as ever to the very last. Such heroes are not to be met with often, and when we do find them they deserve all the honors we can bestow upon their memories. We have raised monuments in Philadelphia to others not of our own immediate stock. Let us see now if we cannot do as much for one of our native Philadelphians, of whom we have so much reason to be proud.

HIS OWN RECORD OF SERVICES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following is the official record of services, filed by Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, in his own hand-writing, in the Navy Department, at the close of the late war, in compliance with a general order from Secretary Welles:

"Born July 28, 1778, in Philadelphia. Appointed March 9, 1798.

"In the year 1800, while in command of the Experiment schooner of twelve guns, I was in battle with the Deux Amies, of eight guns, which I captured and sent to Philadelphia. I also captured and sent to Philadelphia the three-masted schooner La Diana, of fourteen guns, a French national vessel having General Rega on board for France, under convoy of a French brig-of-war of twenty guns; in which action I received a musket ball in the left shoulder. In a night action with the British armed schooner Louisa Bridger, of eight nine-pounders, which struck and surrendered to the Experiment, which vessel, the next morning, I aided to refit and released her on her cruise. In one action with the gunboats off Tripoli, in the Constellation frigate with Commodore Murray. And all the succeeding battles with the gun boats and batteries off Tripoli, under Commodore Preble, while in command of the brig-of-war Siren.

"War of 1812.—Engaged in the war of 1812, in action with her Britannic Majesty's ships, the Cyane and Levant.

"Wounds—Wounded in the left shoulder in action with the French national vessel, La Diana, in 1800."

HIRAM POWERS.

A Cincinnati Sculptor and his Chiselings.

[From the Washington Correspondent New Orleans Picayune.]

A communication in a recent New Orleans paper calls attention to the unfinished statue of Franklin, for which Mr. Hiram Powers received a commission more than thirty years ago. A subscription was raised in New Orleans, more in charity to Mr. Powers than for display, and $8,000 was forwarded with the commission; the balance $2,000, as was customary, to be paid on delivery. Up to this time, this charity has been unrecognized, and New Orleans is without this statue. All this, however, is in keeping with the past conduct of this man. Now I shall proceed to give your readers some facts in regard to this statue and Mr. Powers' ingratitude.

In the first place, this was the first order which Mr. Powers received, and the first payment was equal to the full sum paid for "Eve," and many other similar statues finished years afterwards. This is merely to show the liberal spirit in which this artist was treated by your people, long before he was known to fame, and I take pleasure in calling particular attention to these facts because he has time and again gone out of his way to insult Southerners. Again, Mr. Powers was landed in Italy, and his family were supported here for years by the bounty of a Southern gentleman, and he was indebted to Southern gentlemen, like Jackson, McDuffie, Calhoun, and Preston, for constant encouragement. His first "Greek Slave" was an order given by Mr. James Robb, then living in New Orleans, to encourage an American artist; and when the time of delivery arrived, Mr. Power attempted to palm off the second "Slave" which he had executed, thereby involving his patron in a law suit. Mr. Robb, however, recovered the first statue, which afterward passed into possession of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of this city, whose exquisite gallery it now adorns. When Alexander Mouton was Governor of Louisiana, Mr. Powers' agent offered to take a commission for a statue of Washington for the State at $5,000, and the Governor very liberally made it $10,000. This emasculated statue subsequently cost the State $30,000. Soon after this the city of Charleston ordered a Calhoun statue for $5,000. I do not know whether it eventually cost the city double or not, but this statue "went down to the sea" in the bark Elizabeth, which was wrecked off the coast of New York. Subsequently it was recovered through the exertion of Mr. John D. Johnson, of New York, who shipped it to Charleston in his own yacht. There are now in the corridors of the capitol statues of Franklin and Hancock by this artist, a part of a national expenditure in his favor of $25,000 in one year. Much more could be written to show the liberal manner in which Mr. Powers has been encouraged by his countrymen, as well as in proof of his ingratitude and bad faith to them. Enough has been said, however, to place him in a proper light before the public, and to indicate the salutary measures which must be taken by the citizens of New Orleans, if they would secure their Franklin.

CHARLESTON'

Convicts Sentenced—A Fine Building—"All Aboard."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURT BUSINESS.

CHARLESTON, IND., Nov. 9.—The Clark Criminal Circuit Court met here on Monday, the 1st inst., and adjourned this evening "until Court in course." During its session eight persons were sentenced to the State Prison, to-wit: James Philip, grand larceny, plea of guilty, one year; Charles Metz, grand larceny, plea of guilty, two years; Henry Snider, grand larceny, plea of guilty, two years; Daniel Kelly, grand larceny, plea of guilty, two years; Minton Prall, horse-stealing, plea of guilty, four years; John Drum, petit larceny, plea of guilty, one year; Moses St. Jean, petit larceny, plea of guilty, one year; John Broy, murder, trial by jury, two years. William Hilton and Ann Eliza Evans remain in the county jail to be tried in February. Both are indicted for murder in the first degree, and these two are the only ones left out of twelve prisoners that were in jail at the commencement of Judge Butler's court.

The grand jury returned only thirty-four indictments, after being in session eight days. Eight of this number were for grand larceny; seven for retailing intoxicating liquors on Sunday; one for manslaughter—Charles Dunham, tried by jury and acquitted; four for assault and battery; one for disturbing a meeting; two for murder; one for arson, against Valentine Erringer; one for petit larceny; four for selling liquor to a person in the habit of being intoxicated, and four for open and notorious fornication.

THE TOWN HALL.

The masons completed the brick-work on our town hall to-day. The front of the building is of iron, furnished by one of Louisville's mechanics. The arch paneling of the side walls gives the building a beautiful appearance. The hall is seventy feet long and forty feet wide, and is to be dedicated on Christmas eve.

THE RAILROAD.

Some time during the present week the iron rails of the North Vernon and Jeffersonville branch of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad will be laid through this place. The sweetest music that ever vibrated through our village will be the sound of the steam-whistle that apprises us that we are in railroad communication with the whole world.

NO NAME.

The Hungarian Premier.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing of the Hungarian Cabinet, says: "The Premier, Count Andrassy, a man of great and real weight just now in the striking drama which is going on in this part of the world, is a person who would attract attention anywhere. He is a man of medium stature; indeed, like a great many of the most remarkable men of history, rather below than above that stature. He wore the national dress in the quiet, modified way in which it is worn here now by men of the world—a short frock coat, buttoned across the breast, with tight dark pantaloons, and well-fitting boots, coming up outside, just below the knee. He has the broad forehead, the deep-set eyes, the not very prominent nose, and the well-formed head of the true Hungarian face; crisped lustrous hair, well thrown back from the brow, and worn rather short than long. His voice is full, firm and low; his whole manner composed, thorough-bred and graceful. Like the late George Bentinck, in England, Count Andrassy came to the ruling of men through an apprenticeship on the turf. Just behind him, on the Ministerial side, sat Prince Esterhazy, the son and heir of the head of that ancient and splendid family, showing the English blood of his mother, the beautiful Lady Clementina Villiers, in his blonde whiskers and mustaches, and decidedly more of a St. James-street Guardsman than of a Danubian Magyar in his whole air and carriage. The most striking personage in the House unquestionably was the great parliamentary leader of Hungary, Francis Deak, to whom, more than to any other one man, it is due that Hungary holds to-day the proud and practically important position which she occupies in the European concert. Deak has "aged" considerably in the last few years. Ceaseless work and an often undefined responsibility have told upon his square, full frame, and his round, solidly-built head, but his face is full of earnestness, vigor, and sensibility. Allowance made for the presence of a moustache and for the absence of a suspicious twinkle in the eyes, it is not unlike the face of Franklin."

Miss Kellogg.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The opera season which began so well last Wednesday continues to prosper, and we are not without a serene and happy confidence that it will flow on to the end without any of the disasters which seem to be the natural concomitants of lyrical ventures in New York. Close upon the heels of the new tenor, Miss Kellogg trips upon the stage, and all the town [illegible] forth to bid her welcome. She made her rentree last Friday in Linda—one of the most charming and suitable of her roles—and showed, to our way of thinking, a very marked improvement both in action and singing over her performances in the early part of last season. She sings now with greater simplicity, greater care, and greater regard for dramatic requirements, and her manner on the stage is just as delightful and lady-like as it used to be in old times before she went to Europe. She received a friendly welcome on Friday, and the substantial compliment of an overflowing house, although the audience was rather colder than it ought to have been considering the quality of the entertainment.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1869.

If the condition of currency was more favorable, the money market would at the present period exhibit an unusual activity. As it is, the banking institutions are unable to supply the wants of the business community, and so trade is considerably restricted. The nominal rates of interest are 9 and 12 per cent., but the more usual rates are 15 and 18 per cent.

Under the caption of "Another way to specie payments," the Chicago Tribune of the 10th says:

The Supreme Court is presided over by a politician who is half judge and half financier, or, rather, a pretty good judge and an able financier rolled into one. Salmon P. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, took us away from specie payments, and it may be that Salmon P. Chase as Chief Justice of the United States is ambitious to restore us to specie payments again. The decision last winter, that coin was still "legal tender," as well as currency, was felt to be a step toward redemption. It authorized contracts payable in coin, which Congress had been vainly trying to do. The recent decision that contracts payable in Confederate currency can be collected in so much gold as the sum called for in Confederate currency was worth at the time the contract was made, is the declaration of a premise whose logical conclusion will do much to simplify specie resumption. For if the Supreme Court, as is now intimated, is about to decide the legal-tender act to be unconstitutional, then that act will be just as null as the rebel legal-tender act, and its nullity will be followed by the same legal results. If contracts payable in Confederate currency can be collected in so much gold as the sum called for by them was worth when the contract was made, or when it matured, then contracts made during the greenback period will be payable in so much gold as the greenbacks called for by the contract are worth at the date or at the maturity of the contract.

It is gratifying to note that, concurrently with the growth of this opinion that the Supreme Court is about to annul the legal-tender act, gold falls, and the legal-tenders advance in value. This indicates that the financiers believe that such a decision would be very soon followed by the retirement, or funding, or payment of the greenbacks. Hence their advance in value. If Congress should provide for funding these into five-twenties this would raise the greenbacks to the present value of those bonds, to-wit: 94. In other words, gold would fall to 111. Hardly any lawful provision can secure their retirement from circulation without enhancing their value—i. e., reducing the premium on gold. If Congress will, therefore, provide for the issue of National Bank notes, redeemable in specie, and properly secured, as fast as the greenbacks are withdrawn, it would seem as though the long agitated problem of our depreciated currency question will collapse as suddenly as the rebellion "caved" after its long resistance.

GOLD has not maintained the firmer impression of yesterday. The calls for coin are hardly as pressing, and the supply on the market is limited.

The quotations received to-day were—opening at 127, declining to 126¾, and closing at 126¾.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	125¾	126¾
Silver halves and quarters	120	
Silver dimes	120	

EXCHANGE remains firm at par and 1-10 premium selling, and ¼ and 1-10 discount buying. The banks claim a comfortable market in this article, but predict a weakening in prices when the cotton trade opens more freely.

The government bond branch of financial affairs is quiet and prices steady. The latest advices are given in the tables annexed:

Five-twenties, 1862	116¾@117¼
Five-twenties, 1864	114¾@115¼
Five-twenties, 1865	111¾@112⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	111¾@113¼
Five-twenties, new issue	114¾@115¼
Five-twenties, 1867	114¾@115¼
Five-twenties, 1868	114¾@115¼
Ten-forties	106⅝@107⅛
Cy 6's	106¾@107⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	..
" '62	115	115	115⅜	⅜	..
" '64	113⅞	112⅞	113⅛	..	⅜
" '65	113⅞	113⅞	113⅛	..	⅜
New issue	115¾	115¾	115⅛	..	..
" '67	115⅞	115⅞	115⅝	..	..
Coupons, '68	115⅞	115¾	115⅜	..	..
10-40s coupons	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..	..
Cy 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Local bonds have been quite dull. The few sales that have transpired have taken place at prices below the quotations. Some of the leading stocks have been asked for, and all orders can be readily filled at good bargains.

MESSRS. MORTON, GALT & CO., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	120	@121
National Bank, second	95	@96
National Bank, Planters'	95	@97
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	92	@93
Bank of Louisville	91	@93
Merchants' Bank	115	@117
Commercial Bank	77	@79
Northern Bank	114	@118
Citizens' Bank	110	@111
People's Bank	100	@102
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	89	@91
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@98
Masonic bank	105	@106
Security bank	110	@111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	115	@116
Farmers' bank	80	@82
Western Insurance Company bank	124	@125
German Insurance Company bank	165	[illegible]
Gas Company stock	103	@104½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97	@98
L. & F. R. R. (common)	30	@32
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	95	@96
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	70¾	@71¼

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	72	@75
City for bounty, 6 per c	73	@75
City for school purposes, 6 per c	73	@75
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	75	@76
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	73	@75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. K., 6 pr c	73	@74
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76	@77½
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	73	@75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	74	@75
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	74	@75
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	76	@77
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	94	@95
" " second issue, 6 per c	76½	@77½
" " third issue, 6 per c	76	@77
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	74	@75
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	95	@96
" " new, 5 per c	90	@92
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91	@92
" " new, 7 pr c	79	@80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84	@85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	92	@94
" " " (L. K. br.) 7 per c	91	@93
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@93
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	83	@84½*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	95	@96*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	—	@80*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	110	63
Butter, pkgs	29	4
Bacon, casks	25	132
Bacon, tcs	3	14
Bagging, pcs	431	46
Bale Rope, coils	240	39
Cement, bbls	..	672
Cheese, pkgs	566	259
Candles, bxs	95	288
Coffee, bgs	221	149
Corn, bu	92	..
Coal, bush	..	4450
Cotton, bales	415	712
Dried fruit	252	58
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	241	235
Feathers, bags	83	23
Eggs, bxs and bbls	6	..
Flour, bbls	450	864
Furniture, pkgs	272	222
Hides, bdls	147	208
Hay, bales	362	25
Hogs, head	2275	..
Horses, head	22	111
Iron, pig, tons	112	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	689	1035
Lard, tcs	1	17
Lard, kegs	362	86
Malt, sks	..	..
Merchandise, pkgs	1127	2404
Mules, head	44	238
Nails, kegs	218	812
Oats, sacks	261	..
Offal, sks	..	2
Potatoes, bbls	300	212
Pork, mess, bbls	..	27
Rags, bales	101	27
Rice, casks	38	10
Sugar, hhds	48	..
Sugar, bxs and bbls	10	114
Salt, bbls	..	244
Seeds, bags	253	60
Shingles, no	105000	87000
Tobacco, hhds	9	48
Tobacco, boxes	175	278
Whisky, bbls	463	778
Wheat, sacks	787	210
Wool, sacks	12	22
Woodenware, pkgs	380	411

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices were a shade weaker to-day but not quotably lower. We quote at $2 05@2 07 per gallon.

APPLES—Are in fair demand and ample supply with sales at $2@2 50 per bbl for common to fair and $3@3 50 for prime to choice qualities.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is steady at $9@9 50 per bbl.

BAGS—We have no change to make in our quotations. Grain bags are quiet and steady. We note a moderate demand for gunny. We quote Union B at 29½@30c; grain bags, 2-bushel, at 42@45c; do, 2½-bushel, at 51@55c; do, 3-bushel, at 50@60c; burlaps, 2-bushel corn bags, at 15@16c; do, 4-bushel oat bags, at 19½@20c; gunnies, in bales, 19@20c; resewed, 21@22c.

BEESWAX—Receipts are light and sales are made at 30@32c per pound on arrival.

BROOM CORN—We quote at $125 to $150 per ton on arrival.

BUTTER—A good demand for country butter is still reported and prices are firm. We quote choice country in good packages 35@40c on arrival; common to fair qualities sell at 28@30c, and we note sales of 400 lbs Ohio at 40c. Ohio butter in demand at 35@40c, and New York tub at 45@47c.

BROOMS—We quote common per dozen at $3@4; No. 1 per dozen at $4 50@5 00; Shaker per dozen at $4 50@5 50.

BARK—We note sales of chestnut oak at $12@15 per cord on arrival and delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are firm, and we note an advance. We quote at $12@13 per bbl for cultivated.

COTTON YARNS—Stocks are ample. We quote No. 500 at 20c; No. 600 at 18c; No. 700 at 16c per dozen pound yarns at 38@43c. Carpet chain is selling at 40@41c for white, and 45@47c for colored lb; and candlewick is steady at 40@41c.

CANDLES—Manufacturers and jobbers report a good demand at full prices. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star and 15@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 13½@14½c per pound.

CIDER—Dealers report sales of sweet cider at $6 per bbl.

CEMENT—Prices are unchanged. We note sales of 618 bbls at $2@2 25.

CORN-MEAL—Is in liberal supply, with a fair demand. We quote bolted, loose, at 85c@$1 per bushel, kiln-dried is steady; bolted is held at $4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market is firm and active with fair [illegible] now sales 20 bxs factory at [illegible]; Western Reserve 18@20c; Kentucky Cream at [illegible]; Dairy [illegible]; New York factory at [illegible].

COAL—Prices are firm at 20c per bu. to the city for Pittsburgh [illegible] at 18c.

DRIED FRUIT—[illegible] more active inquiry for apples, and prices are firmer. Peaches are steady. We continue to quote on arrival at 8c for half peaches, and [illegible] for quarters. Apples are selling at [illegible].

EGGS—Are in light supply, and sell readily at [illegible] per doz.

FLAX SEED—Is quiet and unchanged, and sells on delivery at $1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Prime qualities sell readily at [illegible] per lb. Common and mixed feathers are nominal at 50 to 60c per lb.

FISH—Prices are unchanged in any respect. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium		$7 00@[illegible]	
Do	No. 1, do do	hf bbl	[illegible]
Do	No. 2, large, bbl		[illegible]
Do	No. 2, do	hf bbl	[illegible]
Do	No. 2, medium		[illegible]
Do	No. 2, do	half bbl	[illegible]
Do	No. 3, large		[illegible]
Do	No. 3, small		[illegible]
Do	No. 3, do	half bbl	[illegible]
Do	No. 1, kits		[illegible]
Do	No. 2, kits		[illegible]
Do	No. 3, kits, large		[illegible]
White fish, half bbl			[illegible]
Herring, bbls			[illegible]
Sardines			[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS—We quote oranges at $8@9 per barrel; new figs 20@22c; currants, Zante, 15@16c; raisins, M. R., $3 75; raisins, layer, $3 75@4; prunes, new, per lb, 14@15c; dates, per lb, 12@13c; citron, 40c.

GINSENG—We quote at 70 to 75c per lb for good to prime lots.

HAY—Transactions are chiefly to the home trade, though some sales are made for shipment and prices rule steady. We quote choice timothy on the wharf at $20@20 50 per ton, and at depot at $20 50@21. We note sales 40 tons at quotations.

HOPS—Dealers report the market steady at 20c.

HIDES—The market is fair and receipts are quickly taken at quotations. We quote green salted at 10½@11c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) 40@50c.

IRON COTTON TIES—Prices are steady, with a good demand. We note sales of 15 bdls at 7c. We quote at 6½@7c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We have no changes to make in our quotations. We quote Virginia brands from 60c@$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri at 50@75c; smoking tobacco ranging from 40c@$1 75, according to quality.

NAILS—We quote 10d and 40d at $4 50@4 75; horse-shoe nails 15@35c, according to brands.

ONIONS—Prices firm, and in good demand, with sales at $3 50@3 75 per bbl from store.

OILS—We quote prime lard oil at $1 35; No. 1 at $1 40; linseed oil at 95c@1 00; coal oil at 34@35c for No. 1, and benzine at 18@20c. Turpentine scarce and firm at 58c.

OAKUM—Is unchanged and stocks are ample. Sales are made at $5 75@6 per bale.

OFFAL—Stocks are ample to meet the demand and prices are steady. We quote bran at $12@13; shorts at $17@18; shipstuff at $20@22; middlings at $30@32.

POTATOES—Receipts by wagons are large and prime qualities peach-blows and russets are selling at $1 per bbl on arrival, loose, and from store at $1 40@1 50, packed.

PIG-IRON—Prices are unchanged and the demand continues good.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$45@50
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@45
Mill iron, per ton	40@43
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	47@50
Alabama and Georgia, C. B., per ton	50@55

PEANUTS—Receipts are sufficient to meet the demand. Sales are made at 9@10c.

RICE—We quote Carolina at 9@9½c and Louisiana at 8½@9c.

SOAP—We quote German soap, No. 1 at 8@8½c and No. 2 at 7½@8c; rosin at 6½@7c.

SALT—We continue to quote large bbls at $2 25@2 35; small bbls at $2 25@2 50; large dairy $3 75@4 00; small dairy $2 25@2 50; table salt at $3 50@3 75 for small bbls.

STRAW—A fair demand is reported and sales are made at $8 50@9 per ton on arrival.

STARCH—Prices are unchanged. We quote corn at 11@15c; pearl starch at 8@7½c.

SEEDS—Prices are steady; timothy is a shade higher. We quote clover seed at $8 25@8 50; timothy at $4 00@4 25; cleaned Kentucky bluegrass at $1 60@2; extra do do at $2 25@2 75; orchard grass at $1 60@1 75; red-top at 1 25@1 50.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote at 10@11c for tallow and 8@10c for grease, according to quality.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are firm. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$14 50
I. X., 10x14	17 50
I. C., 14x20	15 50
I. X., 14x20	18 00
Block tin	48c
Lead	10¼
Solder	25

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at $6, apple at $10, and wine vinegar at $15 per bbl.

WOOL—We quote unwashed clothing at 32@35c; unwashed combing at 35@40c; tub-washed at 45@50c.

WHITE LEAD—We quote pure at 12½c per lb; other grades 8@12c per pound.

WHISKY—Raw was lower to-day and sales were made at 98c@$1 tax paid. We note sales of 100 bbls Woodcock at from $1 50 for new to $4 for old. Rectified is steady at $1 05@1 20, according to proof. We quote new copper at $1 25@1 65 free; one-year old $1 75@2 00; two-year old $2 25@3 00 per gallon, all free.

Louisville Grocery Market.

We have no changes to note in this department of trade. Dealers are holding ample stocks and a fair trade is reported. Louisiana sugars are selling at 12½ to 15½c in bbl and hhd lots.

REFINED SUGARS—Are in fair request and prices are steady. We note sales to-day of 98 bbls of various qualities at the range of the following quotations:

Hard standard	17 @17¼
A's	16½@16¾
B's	16 @16¼
Extra C	15¾@16¼
Circle C	15½@16
Yellow	14¾@15¼

ISLAND SUGARS—Are steady and in good demand. Sales to-day include 13 hhds P. R. and Demerara and 23 bbls, also 17 bbls Havana. We quote Cuba at 15@15½c; Porto Rico 14½@15¼c; Havana at 15½@16c, and Demerara at 15½@16½c.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand and quotably unchanged. We note sales to-day of 204 bags Rio common to prime. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25 @25½
" " prime	23½@25
" " fair	21½@22½
" " common	20½@21½
Java	@37
Laguayra	25½@26

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Are in request and prices are steady. We continue to quote New Orleans molasses at 80@90c for common to choice; sirups range from 55c for common to $1 25 for choice.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

The local trade is buying freely and the market is well supplied with the various grades. Prices are quotably unchanged. Dealers report fair sales for shipment. Sales to-day include six hundred barrels of assorted grades. We continue to quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 50
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 50
Fancy	7 00@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00

WHEAT—We have no new features to chronicle in the trade of this commodity, and telegraphic advices are not specially flattering, although a better feeling prevails in the Chicago market. Prices here on arrival range from 90c@$1 5 for red, amber and white.

CORN—Is quiet, though a fair demand for old is reported and receipts find ready sale at 80@85c for ear and shelled in bulk. New corn sells from wagons at 60@65c; old corn from store commands 90c.

OATS—Are quiet but steady, and command 48@50c on arrival, with a fair local demand, and sales are made from store at 55c in bulk and 60@62 sacks included.

RYE—Is unchanged and quiet at 85@90c on arrival. Dealers are selling at $1 from store.

BARLEY—Is unchanged in every respect. We quote at $1 20@1 50 for spring and fall on arrival and $1 50@1 75 from store.

MALT—Is steady, with a fair demand. We note sales of 175 bushels of corn malt at $1 25, and 125 bushels fall malt at $1 75. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 30@1 50; fall at $1 60@1 75 per bushel.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The offerings continue light, but prices are fully and firmly maintained. Holders are still firm in their views in regard to the future of prices, and are not disposed to place the stocks on the market. The sales to-day at three of the auction warehouses amounted to 16 hhds, with rejection of bids on 3 hhds.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 5 hhds—1 hhd Simpson county at $11 50; 1 hhd Owen county lugs at $9 20; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $9 90; 1 and Hart county common leaf at $9 50; 1 hhd Barren county shipping leaf at $10 75.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 6 hhds—3 hhds Daviess county lugs at $8 80, 8 90, 9 70; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $9 80; 2 hhds Warren county common leaf at $10, 10.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 5 hhds—1 hhd Daviess county leaf at $12 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $8 30; 1 hhd Owen county lugs at $10; 2 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $9, 30.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

BAGGING—The market is quotably unchanged and firm; 2-lb Ky bagging commands 27@27½c, and the demand is in excess of stocks. There are no stocks of light weight bagging on the market. India bagging is held at 26@26½c. We note sales of 46 pieces 2-lb Ky at 27½c.

ROPE—Is firm with a good demand, and sales are made at 7¾@8¾ for coils and half coils in round and jobbing lots. We note sales of 10 coils at 8¾c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The steady increase of the supply of bulk meats is enabling dealers to respond promptly to the demand of their customers, and imparting seasonable activity to the trade. Stocks of old meat are now reduced to a point which renders quotations merely nominal. Pork is lower, and is quoted at $30@30 50. We note sales of 16 casks clear rib bacon sides at 19¼c. We quote bulk meats at 17¼c for clear sides, 17c for clear rib, and 13½@13¾c for shoulders. Lard is steady at 17½c for prime tierce and 19½c for keg.

Louisville Hog Market.

Receipts continue liberal and find quick sale. Prices were not quite as firm to-day, though not quotably lower, and we quote heavy averages at 10@10½c; light averages 9½@9¾c. Receipts by railroad up to 12 M. amounted to 2,375. Three of the packing houses were in operation to-day and the following is an approximate exhibit of the business done so far this season:

	Killed to-day	Total	In Pens
F. Leib	1,300	3,967	200
Owsley & Co.		975	200
O. W. Thomas & Co.	900	5,962	—
Hughes, Gosles & Co.	1,000	2,480	—
Duncan, Floyd & Co.	—	3,612	500
T. J. Martin & Son	—	2,055	—
Hamilton Bros.	—	2,200	—
Wm. Jarvis & Co.	—	—	400
Head	3,100	21,249	1,300

Louisville Cotton Market.

Receipts for this market as yet are not large; the demand, however, is good, and sales are made at prices which compare satisfactorily with any market in the country.

Middling	24 @
Low middling	23½@23¾
Good ordinary	23
Ordinary	22½

PEELER COTTON.—Beautiful samples of this description of cotton were sent to the Board of Trade rooms to-day by Messrs. Geo. W. Wicks & Co., received from Col. J. L. Kennard, of Mississippi. The length and delicacy of the fiber of the Peeler cotton are distinguishing characteristics, and the specimens received by Messrs. Wicks & Co. are very superior. The fiber is as fine as silk and of great strength. This desideratum has been sought for for years. Col. Kennard writes that the Peeler variety is incomparably superior to any known variety of Mexican seed, but is not generally more profitable in price owing to the fact that the gins now in use are not adapted to its long staple, and it is therefore sent to market cut to pieces. The staple is from one to one and a half inches long and of superior excellence. It is a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, and has greater tenacity of life than any other cotton. When other descriptions are dead the Peeler continues green, fresh, and "making."

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONICSIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co., And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts.

WINTERSMITH'S

Concentrated Compound

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for

Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have here provided a medicine so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drugs than other preparations of same kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu

IS A PREPARATION OF

Genuine Merit,

AND HAS

ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT,

As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled, Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE

$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

Short Line R. R.

NO CHANGE OF CARS—TIME 5 HOURS

FARE $3.50

No Extra Charge for [illegible]

[illegible]

Time to Cincinnati [illegible]

[illegible]

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after NOVEMBER 24, 1869, trains will run as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Leave Louisville	[illegible] A M	[illegible] P M	[illegible] P M
Arrive at Nashville	[illegible] P M	[illegible]	[illegible] A M
" Humboldt	[illegible] P M	[illegible] A M	....
" Memphis	[illegible] P M	[illegible] A M	....
" New Orleans	[illegible] P M	[illegible] A M	....
" Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible] A M	....

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Humboldt with train for New Orleans and all points Southwest, and at Nashville for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Humboldt with trains for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southeast. Does not run to Nashville.

TRAIN No. 5 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. No connection from Bowling Green for Humboldt or any point Southwest.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 5 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at [illegible] A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, and Mt. Vernon, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Richmond Accommodation leaves [illegible] at [illegible] P. M., on arrival of train from Louisville.

Bardstown Accommodation train leaves Louisville at [illegible] P. M. This train connects at [illegible] Station with stages for Fairfield and Bloomfield.

Trains No. 3 and 5 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in [illegible] [illegible] eleven hours in advance of those taking [illegible] United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (Consolidated) opposite Louisville as follows:

[illegible] A. M. Chicago Express; [illegible] A. M. New York Express; [illegible] P. M. for all points north, east, and west; [illegible] P. M. New York and St. Louis express (Sunday excepted) [illegible] P. M.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the [illegible] train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on [illegible] P. M. train on Sunday.

Sleeping cars on [illegible] P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.

HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

May 3, 1869—[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures [illegible] poisons of the blood, syphilis, [illegible] ulcers, eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this [illegible] than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of [illegible] cases in Louisville alone. [illegible]

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $[illegible].

[illegible] of Male Safes, [illegible] per dozen—$1 [illegible] Consultation free and confidential. Hours—[illegible]. Pamphlet sent to any [illegible].

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 79½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED [illegible] chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, [illegible]

[illegible]

Head the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and then [illegible]

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 50 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, [illegible], Market st., bet. [illegible] and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, [illegible] O'BRIEN, [illegible] Seventh, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, [illegible] corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W.—Portrait Painter at Hegan's, [illegible] Main street.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and [illegible] Main street.

JONES, R. H.—Tobacco Manufacturer, No. [illegible] south side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

JOYCE & KAKINS, Marble Works, No. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, [illegible]

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, [illegible]

LANGDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, [illegible] Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of [illegible] Split-bottom Chairs, [illegible]

M'S. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, [illegible] Fourth st., bet. Green & [illegible]

MCPATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. [illegible] Main street, bet. Second and Third.

MOUNT W.—[illegible] and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., [illegible] Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, [illegible] West Main Street.

DENTISTRY.

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

is a preparation from the [illegible] of certain [illegible] It is pronounced by [illegible] to be [illegible] for artificial teeth ever known. Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases of teeth made for the public at the Dental Cabinet of Dr. [illegible] 181 Third st., Louisville.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

[illegible] Fifth street, [illegible] and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. [illegible] use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Louisville Lock Factory.

Manufacturers of Locks, Bell Hangers, and Dealers in Hardware, &c.,

(JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO),

91 Sixth street, bet. Market and Jefferson sts.

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.

GIBSON & HEMLER,

MANUFACTURERS

Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Doors, Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work,

Iron Railings, &c.,

91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom-house,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN

MANUFACTORY.

No. 84 FOURTH STREET, [illegible]

TENCIA BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

Notice.

[illegible] on the route in the upper part of the city from [illegible] street to the city limits and [illegible] to the north side of Broadway are notified to make payment only to Mr. [illegible], our only authorized carrier on that route. Mr. Fache, the old carrier, is no longer in our employ and is not authorized to make any collections whatever for this office.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 126 3-4.

Madame Anna Bishop has reappeared in [illegible] an absence of four years.

The remains of Ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland, were interred yesterday at Annapolis.

Judge McCunn, of New York, has de[illegible] the Annie Pace litigation against the [illegible].

Pere Hyacinthe disclaims all intention of issuing an address to the Catholics of America.

The funeral of Gen. Wool takes place from St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y., Saturday [illegible].

Rev. Dr. Gordon, for twenty-five years past rector of St. John's Church of Bridgeport, Conn., died suddenly yesterday.

There are between 1,300 and 1,400 distilleries registered on the books of the Internal Revenue office, but only 450 are now in operation.

The death of the venerable Miss Rebecca George, one of the two public-spirited Philadelphians to whom that city is indebted for George's Hill, is announced.

The Baltimore city government has passed resolutions to observe Friday appropriately by closing the public offices and the tolling of bells, as Peabody's funeral takes place that day in London.

The new Chicago Stock Board was opened on Wednesday evening at rooms No. 156 [illegible] street, with speeches and a collation. Congratulatory dispatches were sent to and received from other stock exchanges.

Prominent Cubans of New York are now preparing a memorial to Congress praying for the early recognition of the independence of the struggling Republic. The memorial will be extensively circulated in a few days.

The burning of the sugar crop in Cuba, as proposed by Cespedes, in order to keep the Spaniards from using it, will cost the United States, according to Cuban estimates, from fifty to sixty millions of dollars in customs revenue and losses from commercial transactions.

The Soldiers' Monument at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., was dedicated yesterday. The procession included several regiments of militia, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, fire department, Knights Templar, Odd-Fellows, &c., and was quite imposing.

A statement of the condition of the U. S. Treasury shows the balance of gold on hand to be one hundred and fourteen million dollars; the amount of outstanding gold certificates, thirty-two million dollars, leaving a balance of eighty-two million dollars in gold; the balance of greenbacks on hand, eleven million dollars.

Bonner has just purchased, for $30,000, the stallion Major Winfield Scott, of Joe Elliott. He lately trotted a mile in 2:18¼. Major Winfield was sired by Old Hambletonian, and is a half brother to Dexter. His name has been changed to Edward Everett. Bonner bought him for the purpose of breeding a race of hardy trotters from his celebrated mares Flatbush, Palmer, Peerless, etc.

George W. Bang and J. T. Duryer, two young men from the East, stopping at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., some days since started from the west shore of that lake in a skiff, intending to go to [illegible], four miles distant on the opposite shore. They have not since been heard from. The following day their skiff was found drifting on the west shore of the lake. There is no doubt the two young men were capsized and drowned while crossing.

During the progress of wedding festivities in Chicago on Wednesday night, at the house of a German by the name of Schmerkle, at No. 55 [illegible] street, some young men present thought to add to the sport by firing off pistols in the room. [illegible] fired his pistol and [illegible] Schmerkle, son of the host, and a brother of the bride, fell dead at his feet, the shot having entered his heart.

On Wednesday night three men broke into the house of Mr. Kelly, at Mascoville, N. J., and, tying the family to a bedstead, ransacked the house. Mr. Kelly freed himself and ran to his father's house, procured fire-arms and returned to his house, where he saw some one getting out of the window whom he shot, and afterward discovered to be his wife. Mrs. Kelly is dangerously injured. The robbers plundered other houses in the vicinity.

A letter from Macon, Georgia, says the evidences of returning prosperity in the South are especially noteworthy. Although the cotton crop is much less than the planters expected to gather, and much smaller than they had hoped to receive, yet the country generally is prosperous. During the past week a large proportion of the notes of planters in this part of the State to their merchants and factors fell due, and not one has been protested. Every one was paid in full at maturity.

A New York detective arrived in Montreal a few days ago, in search of the perpetrators of the $200,000 robbery on the New York Central railroad. He has arrested three young Americans as the robbers. They are from Boston, and are named John Henry Clay, Charles Haley Morgan, and George Madison. When arrested over $150,000 was found in the possession of Clay, who is only nineteen years of age. Morgan and Madison had about $20,000 each. All the money in their possession was in greenbacks. The authorities have not yet decided what course to take in the matter.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 12.

Bayard Taylor writes that he cannot come to New Albany to lecture.

Shipments of hogs on the New Albany and Chicago railroad have not been heavy yet.

The total State and county tax on each one hundred dollars in New Albany township is $1 16, with poll tax of $2 10.

The New Albany Rolling Mill is furnishing three thousand tons of railroad iron to the Paducah and New Orleans railway.

The New Albany Woolen Mills yesterday made a shipment of flannels to New York. How is this for sending coals to Newcastle?

The police report no arrests, and Judge Hart has consequently nothing to do. New Albany is certainly the most exemplary town on the Ohio river.

There is considerable small-pox in town, and parents will do well to have their children vaccinated in cases where that operation has not been performed.

The Ledger has just learned that the young men of Charlestown have organized a Young Men's Christian Association. We published that fact two months ago.

The handsome sum of $[illegible] was realized by the fair for the benefit of the poor which was held in De Pauw hall last week and on Monday night under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah.

One lady from New Albany will go to the Woman's Rights Convention at Lafayette to represent the interests of a large class of oppressed females who are along our streets daily with all the pharaphernalia which Madam Demorest can prescribe for the devotees of fashion.

John B. Winstandley, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for Floyd county, has appointed the County Convention to meet in the court-house on November 24th, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention, which convenes at Indianapolis on January 8th, 1870.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 12.

The little daughter of John P. Winesburg, who fell off a chair and broke her arm, a day or two since, is recovering.

The Southern prison has on hand for winter supply 7,000 bushels of coal, 1,300 barrels of potatoes, 250 barrels of onions and 60 barrels of kraut.

The convicts of the Southern prison have been living on wheat bread for the last month—something unusual. They generally eat corn bread three inches and a half thick.

Mr. John P. Fultz and Miss Florence Parker were married by the Rev. Thomas S. Crow, in the Presbyterian church, last evening. There was a large concourse of the friends of the parties present.

Bartlett James, over sixty years of age, and among the oldest citizens of the county, died at his residence, in Utica township, suddenly, on Wednesday night. He was up during the day, and transacted business in Utica. The cause of his death was not definitely stated.

Mr. E. J. Frederick, late of Cleveland, Ohio, has opened an extensive swinery, with modern improvements, for the purpose of improving the breed of hogs in this county. He has succeeded in crossing the suffolk and Irish grasser breeds.

Col. L. S. Shuler, Warden of the Southern Prison, has detected several of the convicts in counterfeiting nickels. They take impressions of the nickels in plaster-paris, after which they introduce a metal similar to the nickel, by a small canal into the mold, by which process a very fair imitation is made.

Since the commencement of the hog-killing season, Martin & Sons have killed at their Jeffersonville pork-house 2,022 hogs. Operations are suspended at present, in consequence of the high price of hogs. Drovers are now asking 10½ cents in the gross, which is unusually high. There are plenty in the market, and a little stiffness on the part of buyers may result favorably.

On Wednesday night a gentleman named Fred Faulkenburg stepped into the grocery of Thomas Duffey, on Spring street, and sat his carpet-sack near the door. While his back was turned, some thieving lightfoot boned the carpet-sack. The theft was soon discovered, and the gentleman, with Mr. Duffey and Officers Kennedy, McCaslin, and Shadburn, started after the thief and got on his trail, but, seeing he was pursued, the fugitive set it down near the Jones coal office, on Spring street, where it was recovered. It was valued at $100.

Henry Gar, better known as "Rowdy," yesterday approached an unsuspecting darkey who was eating hickory nuts with a brass new penknife and informed the sombre hued individual that it was against the law to eat hickory nuts on the street with a penknife. Rowdy left the darkey and returning soon again told him that a warrant had been issued for his (the darkey's) arrest, that the costs were $1 50 and the knife, but he would throw off his (Rowdy's) cost which was twenty cents. It is needless to say that a dollar was forthcoming and Cuffee felt like a free man once more. Gar was subsequently arrested near the ferry while trying to effect his escape over the river. Justice John T. Sander, before whom he was arraigned, held him to bond in the sum of $300, in default of which he went to jail.

☞ A most disgusting exhibition was given in Boston last week by a professional gormandizer, Reynolds by name. Reynolds made a wager of $10 with "Jerry" Desmond that he (Reynolds) could eat within an hour all the smelts he could catch in 12 hours. The result of Desmond's fishing were 94 smelts, which he cooked, using a pound of lard and an equal amount of meal. The fish weighed when cooked eight pounds. In 45 minutes after Reynolds sat down to his dinner, the last fish had disappeared, and then he offered to eat two pounds of beef-steak if any one would pay for it.

☞ The St. Joseph (Mo.) Union states that some days ago Jefferson B. Baker, of St. Joseph, instituted suit for damages against the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, claiming $30,000—$20,000 for injuries sustained by himself, and $10,000 for injuries sustained by his little daughter. On Saturday he effected a compromise with the Company, the latter paying him $7,000.

DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

The Management of the Opera House and the Management of the Courier-Journal.

WHICH IS WHICH?

The puffy character of the amusement notices which appear in the columns of the daily press is a source of constant and reasonable complaint on the part of the public, and of annoyance and mortification to the conductors of newspapers. Often this sort of exaggeration is inevitable. Appeals are made, which, taken in connection with surrounding circumstances, are hard to resist. It can not be denied, however, that a different system would accomplish better results. The rule should be to tell the truth without regard to private claims and personal relations. Then a good thing and a bad thing would stand upon their merits and demerits; the opinion of the press would have its proper weight with the public; readers would not be deceived, and places of amusement would derive actual benefit from praise and blame. We are conscious of a degree of short-coming in an opposite direction. The desire to build up places of amusement in Louisville—the knowledge that such places are necessary to the prosperity of the city—the urgency, and often the distress of managers, all have inclined us to be more generous to special and often suffering interests than just to the general public, which, in matters of this kind, is abundantly discerning, selfish and able to take care of itself. But in yielding to this weakness (for a weakness it undoubtedly is), we have too often sacrificed the critical accuracy and credit of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and, in the long run, have thus really prejudiced the amusement business.

Let us illustrate.

Last week there appeared to a beggarly array of empty benches at the Opera House, in Louisville, an actress who is not inferior to Ristori or Charlotte Cushman. She came here unheralded, and the town did not find her out until the close of the week. Had her engagement extended a week longer the house would have been packed nightly. It is the universal and emphatic opinion of the little groups of excited and appreciative people who saw this woman, that she is—beyond all comparison—the very greatest actress on the stage of this country. We said so, and we meant precisely what we said. But the public did not believe us. They did not know Mrs. Bowers, and they measured our remarks by the ordinary puffy standard. What we said therefore did comparatively little good, and Mrs. Bowers—this really superb and beautiful artiste—went away from Louisville after six very unprofitable performances.

These prefatory remarks are rendered appropriate and current by a circumstance which occurred yesterday morning, and which is of such an extraordinary nature as to justify its publication.

Mr. Neil Warner, a very fair English actor, appeared Wednesday night as Macbeth. The COURIER-JOURNAL was represented by a thoroughly accomplished writer and critic, who prepared a notice of the performance. It read as follows:

> Mr. Neil Warner's Macbeth is one of his best efforts. He was in better condition to play last night, and had partially recovered from the annoying cold which has hitherto interfered with his performances. As we have had occasion to notice before, Mr. Warner's reading of certain passages is quite different from that of the generality of actors who make a specialty of this part. He places the accent upon come instead of clutch in the dagger scene, thus: "Come, let me clutch thee," instead "Come, let me clutch thee," or "Come, let me clutch thee." It has been long a disputed point with many Shakespearean scholars and actors as to which word in the sentence should receive the prominence and construction accent gives. Mr. Warner's interpretation of the murder strikes us as being the correct and most effective. There so many [illegible] played with much power, it would perhaps be an invidious distinction to select any, but we should, if required to designate the best piece of acting, decide in favor of the scene where Macbeth rushes from the scene of his bloody work with the dripping knife in his hand. This was really very fine and the feature of the evening's performance. The music interspersed through the play was creditably performed, but was rather too elaborate for the strength of the company. To-night Mr. Warner appears as Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts."

About one o'clock yesterday, Mr. Bates, lessee of the Opera House, accompanied by Mr. Duffield, called at the office of the COURIER-JOURNAL to complain of this really complimentary notice. They were kindly received of course, and we endeavored to show them that their complaint was groundless. The sum of the whole was that they could not see it in this reasonable light; that they seemed to imagine that there was some unkind feeling entertained on the part of our critic; and they ended their visit by observing, in a tone of wounded querulousness, that "we could break them down if we chose," adding something about the "obligations we owe them for having given us their job printing." They went away, much to our surprise and without the least shadow of just cause, very much aggrieved.

If the reader can find any unkindness in the notice referred to, we cannot. It is certainly kind and we should add strictly accurate. This latter, however, is an opinion, and people will differ in opinions; but Messrs. Bates and Duffield would make out of an opinion, about which they cannot possibly be impartial judges, a ground of quarrel. The music of Macbeth, as rendered by Mr. Duffield, who is an excellent musician, is good; but strictly speaking, the words of our critic are perfectly true. This apart, however, what sort of candor or freedom of criticism could be expected if the conductors of the press are to be waited on by managers and taken to task for every expression which is employed in articles that profess to be honest and disinterested and are intended to influence public opinion?

We make these comments purposely moderate and kind. The occasion would justify very different treatment at our hands. The Opera House authorities have certainly undertaken what we might justly consider a most serious offense. But we waive this. Mr. Bates is a young man of energy, enterprise and capacity. He has spent a great deal of money in refitting the Opera House, and spent it with taste and judgment. He has collected the best stock company which has played here in years. He deserves success. As he grows older in life and more experienced in the world, he will probably come to take a more rational view of both. For the present, he must learn that the COURIER-JOURNAL is handled by its proper owners and conductors, and that, having a very great desire to build up an institution so worthy in every way as the Opera House, it is quite indifferent to job work and the "courtesies of the free list." When the season began we urged upon the management the total suspension of this abomination. We have accepted it under protest all the time; for, if such considerations are understood to color our judgments—if they imply the least sacrifice of our independence—the transaction would be dishonoring to us and to the theatrical administration. In one word, the COURIER-JOURNAL is the friend, not the organ, of the Opera House. It desires to see the Opera House prosper, but it can not prostitute itself. As far as it is concerned the "free list" is from this date suspended.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera-house.

"A New Way to Pay Old Debts" was the play last night. A fair house gathered to witness the performance. Mr. Neil Warner appeared as "Sir Giles Overreach," a role which gave meritorious proof of having been studied intelligently, judging from his excellent acting of it. The character of "Sir Giles" is one which is exceedingly difficult to portray. Mr. Warner brought to bear the fruit of his close observation of the salient points in the character, as depicted by Massinger, and gave therefore the best situations of the play all the force and point they would permit of. His costumes are admirable and his make-up as "Sir Giles" and "Richelieu" show a careful attention to the most minute details of this important feature of an actor's profession. Mr. Warner appears to greater advantage in parts where his fine personal appearance, graceful bearing, and well modulated voice come most into play; still his acting as an old man is marked with dignity and polish, and a good deal of power. Mr. Stetson as "Wellborn" was quite good. He played the part carefully and nicely. Mr. Pierce as "Marrall" was very praiseworthy. He is an actor of commendable merit. To-night Mr. Neil Warner takes his benefit, when he will appear as "Shylock," in Shakspeare's great play entitled "The Merchant of Venice," and as "Petruchio" in "Taming the Shrew" by the same author.

The Panorama.

The panorama of the City of New York, as will be seen from the advertisement, continues to be exhibited to pleased audiences.

The Killing of Mary Johnson.

The following is a statement of the case of the United States vs. Richard Martin, of Lexington, Ky. Martin is charged with killing Mary Johnson, colored, in Lexington, on the 24th day of October. Before the woman died he was arraigned in the City Court of Lexington and held to bail in the sum of $2,500. She died, and Martin was arrested on a warrant issued by A. J. Ballard, United States Commissioner, and was brought to this city on Saturday last. His case was before the Commissioner last and the day before. He was allowed to give bail in the sum of $2,500 to answer next May. His counsel, Messrs. John F. Johnston, A. Willard Davis of Lexington, and Gov. Bramlette of this city, put in the plea of insanity. Mr. Martin is a white man of good means, but is about seventy years old, and, having no family to care for him, had this woman hired to live with him, and had given her several thousand dollars in money and property. The proof went to show that he is an imbecile. The question of jurisdiction was raised by his counsel, they taking the ground that, as he was under bail to answer in the Fayette Circuit Court, the United States Court would not take cognizance of the case. The Commissioner would have so decided had Martin been in jail in Lexington instead of being on bail at the time of the service of the United States process.

Personal.

We are told that Dr. T. W. Owings, of Meade county, formerly a member of the Legislature, a gentleman of popular manners and extensive acquaintance, has been announced by his friends as a candidate before the Legislature for Keeper of the State Penitentiary.

Gen. Jos. H. Lewis, of Barren county, is frequently and most favorably spoken of in connection with the Speakership of the next Legislature. He would make a splendid presiding officer, and Kentucky has no worthier or more gallant son.

Mr. Geo. C. Batcheller, of the well-known house of Thompson, Langdon & Co., New York, was in our city yesterday, on his way Southward on a business trip.

The Skating Rink.

This is the first Friday night on which there has been skating at the rink. Of course there will be a large number present, as the Friday evening assemblies are likely to be the most popular and dressy of all. The hall is perfectly comfortable, and everything is provided which can, in any way, contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of those present. With excellent music and a brilliant assemblage, and all the excitement of the flying skaters, none can fail to enjoy themselves.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[illegible] is agitating in West Tennessee.

THE Councilmen last night all received invitations to the panorama.

THE regular weekly session of the Chancery Court will be held to-day.

ANN HARRIS was the only "drunk and disorderly" at Clay-street station.

THE proprietor of the rink is to answer the charge of rinking without license.

MR. JAMES O. GRIFFITH, of the Nashville Union and American, was in the city yesterday.

TWENTY-FIVE car loads of hogs arrived over the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday.

THE slaughter of hogs is increasing. Three thousand one hundred kicked the bucket yesterday.

LOUISVILLE will lose and Chicago will gain an excellent citizen by the removal of Dr. G. B. Fite.

THIRTY-FIVE thousand passengers passed over the L. C. & L. railroad during the month of October.

ROBERT DONOVAN, who fell from the bridge and was severely injured on Wednesday, is lying in a dangerous condition.

REV. W. POPE YEAMAN, pastor of Central Baptist Church, New York, and formerly of Covington, Ky., is on a visit to this city.

FRED. and Harry Harper, two negro boys, were lodged at Clay-street station yesterday, charged with stealing more than four dollars' worth of lard.

THE freight train from Cincinnati yesterday was the heaviest that has ever passed over the L. C. and L. road. It required two locomotives to bring her in.

IT is reported, unreliably, however, that the Campbell heirs will institute a suit involving three thousand acres of land, which now comprises a large portion of the city of Louisville.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer calls that report about George W. Phillips coming from Cincinnati to Louisville absurd, and retorts on Louisville as "a pleasant suburb." The Enquirer is scarcely less absurd than the report, if the report is in reality absurd.

THE Reverend gentleman who was arrested night before last for drunkenness and disorderly conduct did not appear in the City Court yesterday, but confessed a fine and paid it by proxy. He long since withdrew from the pulpit.

THE case of Richard Martin, the old man charged with killing his negro mistress in Lexington some time ago, was closed in the U. S. Commissioner's Court yesterday. Martin was held to bail in $2,500 to answer at the May term of the U. S. Court.

A LADY in stepping from a Market-street car yesterday, at the corner of Third and Market streets, fell violently to the ground, striking her face against the pavement and sustaining very severe injury. Her dress had caught in the dilapidated rack that formed part of the floor of the car.

JOHN LYKINS, Lark Howard, Harris Howard, Wm. Howard, B. F. Salyers, Wm. Patrick, and Martin Franklin, of Magoffin county, and Wm. T. Beney, of Elliott county, arrested by Major A. J. Harrington, upon the charge of illicit distilling, will probably arrive here to-day.

THE Commission appointed by the Government to examine into the merits of the Tice meter assembles in Cincinnati to-day. Prof. J. Lawrence Smith and Edgar Needham, Esq., of this city, and J. M. Atherton, Esq., of New Haven, Ky., who are members of the Commission, left for Cincinnati yesterday.

THE following new pieces of music have just been issued by Louis Tripp: "Sweet Friendship Never Forget," song and chorus, words by S. Hammond, music by L. W. Eastman; "Lonely I Wait, Love, for Thee," ballad, written and composed by Green H. Anderson; "The Tempest on the Ocean," composed by T. E. Baylay.

AT Weisiger Hall, on Friday evening of next week, a series of lectures will be commenced by Dr. O'Leary on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, or the Laws of Health, Strength and Beauty. The doctor, it is said, has with him one of the finest cabinets in the world, by which the points in his lectures will be illustrated. The first lecture will be free.

THE "unpublished chapter of the Mississippi horror" has been followed by several thousand statements of the facts it referred to, all varying more or less, but each alleged to be the correct version. One statement we have received has it that Major Fitch, the Ex-Provost Marshal, is now an inmate of the Michigan Lunatic Asylum, where his unhappy wife died.

CAPT. BART W. JENKINS resigned his seat in the Council last night. This measure was occasioned by his removal from the ward which he represented. The resignation of Capt. Jenkins will be received with regret by his constituents, for he has been a faithful and diligent representative of their interests. The election for a successor will take place at the next meeting.

A FORTY-CENT case was tried in the City Court yesterday. One John Wink, an old and crippled man, who follows the gathering of rags and old iron and selling them for a living, was accused of taking forty cents' worth from Adam Deihle under false pretenses. He had taken it off to weigh it and never returned to report the amount or pay for it. He was discharged as to the larceny warrant, but held in $200 bond to be of good behavior for two months.

OFFICERS Fritsch and Gilchrist yesterday introduced John Newton to Judge Craig, of the City Court. It appears that the officers found John in the sitting room of the Spurrier House, with a couple of brass confidence game locks, a dark lantern, a fine gold watch, ninety-five dollars in money, a bottle of lard oil, and nine small wax candles in his possession. The prisoner was held in one thousand dollars bond to be of good behavior for twelve months.

IN the United States Court yesterday the District Attorney, under instructions from the Attorney General of the United States, caused to be entered upon the minutes of the court that the Government abandons all claim to the estate of Col. Blanton Duncan. A motion was then made to have the property of Col. Duncan turned over to R. M. Mosby, his assignee. This motion is now under advisement, but the recovery of Col. Duncan's property is virtual.

EDWARD BURKE, an unsuitiated lad from the city of Cork, but more recently from the town of Cementville, Indiana, made complaint before the City Court yesterday that one Mollie Ryan, a lewd woman of Lafayette street, had inveigled him out of a ten-dollar bill. He was in her house exhibiting it, and she grabbed it and ran up stairs, and when he followed her she ordered him to leave the premises. The case was sent to the grand jury of the Circuit Court for investigation.

NELLY ROBERTS, colored, who has been acting as secretary of a colored co-operative sewing society on the south side of West Walnut street, yesterday appeared before Justice Waller and sued out an attachment against the stock in trade of the society as aforesaid, to satisfy a claim of thirty-six dollars. The society, which numbered some fifteen African females, is regularly organized, with a president, etc. The division of the proceeds, judging by the action of Nelly, appeared to be the perplexing part of the business.

IDA LEWIS, "a perfect blonde, with long golden hair," and somewhat celebrated in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, was the companion of "Mrs. Fitch" on the steamer Stonewall. The Cincinnati Commercial says: "She was on her way back to New Orleans from St. Louis, when her death occurred, in company with another woman. One of the passengers rescued states that she was quite radiant that afternoon with her still beautiful face, fine form, splendid clothing, and flashing diamonds. She was seen to jump into the water from the boiler deck, and to struggle hopelessly for a minute and then sink forever, in the midst of plunging mules and struggling deck-hands."

I. O. G. T. Installation.

At a regular meeting of the Golden Gate Lodge No. 247 I. O. G. T., held on Wednesday evening, November 10th, 1869, at their hall, on Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green, the following officers were installed to serve the ensuing term:

H. C. Metcalfe, W. C. T.
Miss Nora Condery, W. V. T.
Miss Fannie Llewellyn, R. H. S.
T. Dickson Price, W. S.
John Berger, W. F. S.
T. A. Cordery, W. Treasurer.
A. C. Lee, P. W. C. T.
W. B. Haldeman, W. C.
Henry Graff, W. M.
Geo. Berger, W. I. G.
Wm. Klip, W. O. G.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869.

George Vogt, shooting at Henry Bickel with intent to kill, but without wounding; continued until Saturday.

John Newton, suspected felon; bail in $1,000 to be of good behavior 12 months.

Rev. Jas. H. Brown, charged with being drunk and disorderly; fine of $3 confessed.

Ed. Randolph and Dick Thomas, disorderly conduct; Thomas fined $3, and Randolph fined $3 and held in $200 for six months.

Mollie Baldwin and Josephine Brown, drunk and disorderly conduct; fine of $3 confessed.

Mollie Ryan, stealing ten dollars from Edward Burke; case sent to the grand jury and Mollie Ryan held in bond to answer.

John Wink, obtaining iron under false pretenses from Adam Diehle; held in $200 to be of good behavior for six months.

Robert Howsley and Chas. Huff, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined $3 each.

ORDINANCE WARRANTS.

W. S. Anderson & Co., obstructing a street; continued. H. Beach & Co., same offense; continued. John A. Dickinson, doing business without license; dismissed. W. G. Glover, giving exhibition for money without a license; continued until Saturday. Joseph Snyder, keeping a livery stable without license; dismissed at defendant's costs. J. Garbut, selling goods without license; dismissed. Frederick Stale, same offense; fined $5. Phil. Shankler, same offense; fined $5. Jacob Roth, same offense; dismissed at defendant's cost. Frank Carrigan, same offense; dismissed. Eliza Fitzgerald, same offense; dismissed at cost of defendant. J. H. Kellogg, running coal office without license; dismissed. Jane Ellert, doing business without license; fined $5. J. H. Schroeder & Co., same offense; fined $5. Ann Moran, same offense; dismissed. Harris Johnson, same offense; fined $5. Charles Stockwell, same offense; dismissed. Dennis Lucas, same offense; continued. John Fitzgerald, same offense; fined $5. S. W. Pugh, same offense; dismissed. Warfield & West, carrying on a real estate agency without a license; dismissed at defendant's costs. R. B. Wilson, same offense; dismissed. Benj. Berkerfield, selling goods without license; fined $5. Stone & Shipe, selling meat without license; dismissed. Baylor & Deal, same offense; dismissed. Pres. Means, running a cart without name or number, dismissed; S. M. Cullum, driving over a sidewalk, dismissed at defendant's cost; Mrs. Barth, selling beer without license, dismissed at defendant's costs; J. Stern, same offense, dismissed at defendant's costs; J. C. March, same offense, dismissed; Fred Sialy, same offense, fined $5.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Arnold vs. Grimm. This is a suit for damages in the sum of $5,000. The plaintiff lived in a house belonging to the defendant, who wanted possession of the house. The plaintiff did not move as soon as the defendant desired, so the latter undertook to smoke him out by stopping up the flues in the house. This was done at a very unpropitious time for the plaintiff, his wife having just given birth to a child. The mother and child, as well as other members of the family, suffered from the smoke, and were well nigh frozen, as the weather was cold. The evidence has been heard and the arguments made, but the jury has not yet rendered a verdict in the case.

Marshall Milton was sworn in as Assistant Clerk in this court, in the place of John C. Loran, who will take charge of the records of the Circuit Court.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Almighty Connection Question Comes up Again.

A Spunky Communication from President Dudley.

An Agreement Between the Two Railroads and the City.

The River House Left Clear Out in the Cold.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Council met in regular weekly session last night.

A petition from a number of citizens praying the establishment of an institution for the education, training, &c., of newsboys, boot-blacks, and like youngsters was read and referred to the Committee on City Buildings.

The following communication from President Dudley in reference to the position of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company in regard to the connection question was read and referred to the Committee on Railroads:

To the Hon. The Mayor and General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN:—It is now eighteen months since the Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies jointly applied to your honorable body for the grant of the right of way through the city for a connecting track between their respective roads.

After several months of delay you adopted a resolution offering to grant a favorable right of way upon condition that the gauge of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington road should be changed to 4 feet 8½ inches, three-fifths of the cost of such change to be paid by the city.

The Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company very reluctantly acceded to this condition, which they believed, and still believe, to be materially injurious to the interests of their road, and the acceptance was communicated to your committees more than nine months since.

Yet we are without any definite answer to our application, unless we are to regard as answer the adoption of resolutions by your separate bodies tendering us a route (north of Main street) which nearly two years ago was reported by the Engineer and Superintendent of both the railroad companies to be substantially impracticable, and which the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies have more recently advised your committees could not be accepted by either company even if its whole cost were defrayed by the city, and it were tendered to them without charge.

I trust that under these circumstances of unprecedented delay—of delay which has already caused us serious loss—I shall not be deemed importunate in the request that your honorable body will now favor us with a definite answer to our application.

I understand that the committees having the matter in charge have determined to report to you in favor of the grant of the right of way upon what is known as the "Oak-street route," and will annex to the grant the additional condition that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad shall, from and after the 1st of October next, forever relinquish the right to use steam power on Jefferson street. No such condition was expressed or implied in the offer of the city to grant a favorable right of way on condition of the change of gauge. To give up the use of steam power on that street will cause us much additional expense and inconvenience. Yet in our solicitude for the settlement of this road question, and to avoid even the appearance of conflict with the city authorities, we have expressed our willingness to concede this point also. I am informed, however, that even this concession will not be sufficient to satisfy our opponents, but that efforts will be made to require us to abandon entirely the use of Jefferson street, and the costly and valuable improvements we have made for the accommodation of our business upon it.

It should be a sufficient answer to all such propositions that your offer to grant a favorable right of way was not accompanied by any other condition than that the gauge of the road should be changed; and that having accepted the condition in good faith we ought not to be asked to submit to any other. But there are additional considerations which may properly be urged against their imposition:

1. When the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company and the city of Louisville were unable to agree upon the location of the road through the limits of the city, the company applied to the Legislature for a solution of the difficulty. In 1832, an act was passed appointing three commissioners who were authorized to locate the road through the city, "paying due regard to the interests and convenience of said city, the public good and the rights and claims of the railroad company." Main street was finally determined on, but the failure of the company prevented the completion of the work. The Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company succeeded to the rights of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company. The city of Louisville was the largest holder of its stock. When the location of its road and terminus came to be considered, the city authorities themselves suggested the Jefferson street line, with a depot at the corner of Brook street, and the proposition was finally accepted by the company, though not without a warm contest in the Board of Directors. Several years afterwards the city sold out her stock in the road. Surely no argument is needed to demonstrate the injustice of any attempt to withdraw from the purchasers the right of way which the city had granted when she was a stockholder, and for which the company had surrendered a right of way guaranteed to them by the paramount power of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth.

2. I have heretofore shown, in an article published in the city papers, that the removal of our depot to the head of Jefferson street would impose an additional burden upon the commerce of the city of at least $50,000 per annum—a sum equal to the annual interest on the value of the entire property on Jefferson street above Brook.

3. In the same paper it was shown that the passage of the numerous drays and omnibuses which would be required for the transportation of freight and passengers from the head of Jefferson street would prove more disagreeable to the residents upon the street and be productive of greater danger to persons and property than has attended the passage of our trains; that the accidents resulting from the use of such trains during nearly twenty years have been less in number than have been the accidents occurring upon any other street of the city where an equal amount of transportation has been done, and that nearly every injury to persons which has occurred has been attributable to the gross negligence of the person injured.

4. Of those who complain most of our occupation of the street, by far the greater number are persons who have removed to it since the railroad has been laid down, and who purchased or leased their properties with a full knowledge of the facts. Coming upon the street as they did, they have no more right to complain of our occupation than the Galt House Company had to complain of the paper-mill which stood in the rear of their lot before its purchase by them. If the property on the street were depreciated by our use of it, they bought at its depreciated value. But I can confidently state that there has been no such depreciation as has been represented. While I do not pretend that the property on Jefferson street has advanced in value so rapidly as property in some other portions of the city, the Assessor's books will show that the advance upon Jefferson has been quite as great as upon corresponding portions of Main or Green street; and, as conclusive upon this point, I mention that the price paid in 1851 for the square occupied by us, and bounded by Jefferson, Brook, Floyd, and Green streets, was sixty dollars per foot for the Jefferson and thirty dollars per foot for the Green street front, while no one will contend that similar property on Jefferson street can now be bought for twice that sum.

5. As an inducement to us to make the change of gauge, the city offered to pay three-fifths of its cost. To ask of us the surrender of Jefferson street, and the adoption of another entrance into the city, would be to require of us an expenditure much greater in amount than the whole cost of changing gauge, and for which we would receive no compensation whatever.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to express my utter unconsciousness of any act on the part of the company which I represent which should have caused the very injurious discrimination to which we have been subjected. The stock and bonds of our company are held almost exclusively by the people of Kentucky—at least two-thirds of them by citizens of Louisville, and a large portion of the remainder by the Commonwealth herself. The extension of our road to Cincinnati was projected by the Hon. James Guthrie, when President of our Company. He was your largest property holder, and confessedly did more than any other man for the advancement of the interests of your city. To him especially was due the actual undertaking of our work, and continued to be its warm advocate till his death. Yet, in spite of these notorious facts, the efforts made by rival interests to excite a prejudice against our enterprise have been so far successful as to delay for nearly two years the grant to us of that connection with the Nashville Railroad which was granted without delay or serious opposition to foreign corporations owning rival roads North of the Ohio river.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. DUDLEY,
President L., C. and L. R. R. Co.

A resolution directing the Mayor to pay $2,500 to the Louisville City Railway, when it shall have relaid its road up Broadway to Cave Hill cemetery, was adopted.

A resolution instructing the Mayor to have the names of streets placed on the gas lamps, was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

An ordinance providing that when the Council shall fail to elect a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund in September, as provided by a present ordinance, said body shall proceed to an election as soon thereafter as possible, was adopted.

An ordinance repealing all ordinances establishing a Board of Street Commissioners, was referred to the Committee on Streets of both districts.

A resolution that 20,000 bushels of the coal owned by the city be appropriated for the use of the poor of the city, was adopted, and a committee was appointed to act with the Mayor in making arrangements for its distribution.

A resolution directing the Mayor to inquire and report to the Council what steps are necessary to effect the opening of Washington street from Second to Third was read and referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Capt. Barton W. Jenkins tendered his resignation as a member of the Common Council from the Ninth Ward. Capt. Jenkins explained his reasons for resigning, saying that he had removed from the ward which he had the honor to represent and in obedience to the provision of the charter in such cases he had concluded to withdraw from the Council. Capt. J. closed with a few feeling remarks. The communication tendering his resignation was ordered to be spread at large upon the minutes.

The special order for 9 o'clock, the ordinance subscribing $1,000,000 to the Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad, was taken up, but without debate postponed till 10 o'clock at the next meeting.

The Committee on Railroads reported an agreement made by it with the L., C. & L. and L. & N. railroad companies. The report, with the papers accompanying, was made the special order for 9 o'clock at the next meeting. The following is a copy:

To the General Council of the city of Louisville:

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of railroad connection through the city would respectfully submit herewith a memorandum of a contract as agreed upon on the part of the L. & N. and the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington R. R. Company, and would recommend the concurrence of the General Council in the same on the part of the city of Louisville.

W. R. DIX,
H. F. VISSMAN,
Common Council.

This agreement made the —— day of ——, 1869, by and between the city of Louisville, of the first part, the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company, of the second part, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, of the third part, witnesseth, that the said city, so far as it has power to do so, agrees to and authorizes a connection between the depots of said Companies, upon the following terms, conditions and stipulations:

1. The said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company shall connect its depot, situated between Broadway and Oak streets and between Eighth and Twelfth streets, with a depot to be built by the said Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company on its lot purchased from Weisiger and Johnston's heirs, at the head of Jefferson street, by a track running from the first named depot southeastwardly along the present route of the track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to Oak street, in said city, thence eastwardly with Oak street as opened, and, if extended, to Preston street; thence to the east or west side of the south fork of Beargrass creek, between Cane and Breckinridge streets, upon such route as said company may select; thence along said creek, and as near thereto as may be reasonably practicable, and crossing the same as often as may be necessary, to the depot to be built by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, as above stated.

2. No car of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company shall go beyond the last-named depot, and no car of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company shall go over the track authorized to be laid down by the first clause of this agreement.

3. The Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company agrees to change the present gauge of its tracks, which is five feet, to the width of four feet eight inches and one half (4 feet 8½ inches) on or before the 1st of October, 1870.

4. The said city agrees to pay three-fifths of the cost of said change, including the cost of changing cars and engines, and the same shall be determined by two disinterested and competent persons, one to be chosen by said city and one by the said Railroad company, and an umpire to be chosen by said arbitrators if they cannot agree.

5. The said Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company agrees to lay a track along the route described in the first clause hereof, having the gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, from the proposed depot above mentioned to the present depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company on or before the 1st day of October, 1870.

6. Thereafter, all through freights and passengers shall be transferred at the last named depot.

7. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company agree to lay its track along the route mentioned in the first clause hereof in such manner as to allow the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company to lay another track along the same route, and both of said companies agree to lay said tracks in such manner as to produce no unnecessary inconvenience to the public.

8. The said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company agrees to let its five-foot track, to be laid as aforesaid, over the route mentioned in the first clause hereof, remain and to keep it in repair during the term of thirty years, for the receipt and delivery of local freights, by the car-load, and to receive such freights at the depot to be built at the head of Jefferson street, as before stated; and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company agrees to permit the loading of such freights at said depot, and the taking of the same therefrom by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

9. In making the connecting route described in the first clause hereof, the said companies shall, if deemed to be reasonably practicable by the City Engineer, make bridges over Broadway, Preston, and Shelby streets, and Breckinridge street when extended, of sufficient and convenient height for the passage of wagons and other vehicles under or over the same, without danger of contact with the cars or engines of said companies.

10. The said Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company shall cease, after the first day of October, 1870, to use steam power down Jefferson street to their present depot, but will only use said street for conveying local freight and passengers to and from said depot by horse power.

11. Said companies agree to make such switches and side-tracks along the route named in the first clause hereof as may be authorized by said city, and none others, at the cost of the parties for whom they are built.

12. The cost of right of way along the route mentioned in the first clause hereof, except upon streets heretofore dedicated to the public or condemned for that purpose, shall be paid by said companies, and they shall also pay the cost of all bridges that may be made under the ninth clause hereof.

13. The said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the city of Louisville agree that all railroad companies sending cars over the railroad bridge across the Ohio river, at the Falls, shall have the right to run, by their respective gauges, along the line of Fourteenth street to the aforesaid depot of said last named company, for the purpose of carrying and receiving through freight only; and that the local depot of all companies mentioned in this clause as so crossing said bridge shall be at or near Main and Fourteenth streets, in said city.

14. The said companies agree to hold said city harmless against all demands for injury or damages resulting from the laying of the tracks, making bridges and switches, or side tracks, that may be made in pursuance hereof or the running of cars or engines thereon; and that no public streets shall be unnecessarily used or obstructed.

15. The consent and privilege hereby granted shall continue only so long as all the provisions of this contract shall be faithfully complied with and performed by said companies; otherwise to be null and void, and if said conditions are not complied with, then the Mayor of said city is hereby granted the right and power to remove all bridges, tracks, and switches and all other constructions built in the streets built and laid down under and by virtue of this agreement.

And over or across streets no trains shall be run at a speed greater than six miles per hour. And this connection is not to be so made as to interfere with or obstruct the drainage of streets or alleys, nor with the further extension or opening of streets, lanes or alleys. Any default of one road shall not affect the rights herein given to any other road.

The following minority report was read and took the same course:

We, the undersigned, concur in the report of the committee on this question, except as to the date when said gauge is to be changed and with these additions:

1. That the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company shall build, construct or lay down a track for freight at the corner of Brook and Water streets on the wharf, reaching the present track of said road at or near or beyond the head of Jefferson street by any route or street east of Campbell and west of Beargrass creek and north of Franklin street; and if said road will remove or cease to use Jefferson street for any freight train or cars, then the city to deed in fee simple to said road sufficient ground at Brook and Water streets aforesaid for a depot and the use in fee simple of any route or street on which the track may be laid to the main stem as aforesaid; but if said removal or cessation as aforesaid is not conceded and performed, said ground for said depot and the said use of said route or street as aforesaid shall be granted for thirty years to said road.

2. That said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company shall lay down or construct a track to the corner of Seventh street and the river front, which track shall be common to the St. Louis Air-line road and the roads coming to Louisville, Ky., across the bridge now constructing at the foot of Fourteenth and High streets, and to reach said point the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company shall pass over any route and street after reaching the corner of Fourteenth and Rowan streets, and to the expense of constructing said track and the building said depot contributions from said road, from said bridge company and from all the roads using said bridge, must be made in proportions to be settled by said parties among themselves; but if said parties will not make said contributions at this time and immediately build said depot and lay down said track, then the city of Louisville, Ky., reserves the right to order and direct through her General Council the laying of said track and the building of said depot when the St. Louis Air-line road shall be completed or upon some other contingency of affairs in their judgment deemed ample and sufficient to justify such order or direction, giving ample time to said road to lay said track and build said depot upon the condition of contributions as aforesaid, and if any company using said track shall refuse her contribution, then the use of said track and depot shall be denied to said company.

3. That when said gauge is changed, then the track on Jefferson street shall be removed from said street, and all legal right or title now pretended to be held by said Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company shall be forever relinquished.

FONTAINE T. FOX, JR.,
Member Committee B. A.
CHAS. R. LONG,
of the C. C.

Mr. Tapp, of the Eighth Ward, offered the following as a substitute for sections 1st, 5th and 6th:

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company be permitted to extend their railroad through the city of Louisville, in order to connect it with the Louisville and Nashville railroad; and a right of way is hereby granted for that purpose, beginning at or near the head of Jefferson street, upon the land owned by said company, and at or near their round-house, and running thence southwardly along the banks of Beargrass creek to the south side of Kentucky street, or to such points as would be the south side of Oak street if extended eastwardly to that point; thence westwardly along either of said streets to the Louisville and Nashville railroad; and thence northwardly to the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. *Provided*, that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company shall, within ninety days from the passage of this ordinance, change the present gauge of their railroad to a gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches along the entire line of the same—three-fifths of the cost of the change to be paid by the city of Louisville.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company shall have the right to prepare the road-beds at once for the superstructure of the connecting track, to purchase or condemn the necessary private property under such authority as they may have, but not at the expense or liability upon the part of the city of Louisville. Also the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is hereby required to lay down a track on the same line of said Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, after the change of gauge, on its gauge, as a switch from the depot to the head of Jefferson street to the present round-house of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.

A number of ordinances for the opening of alleys, paving of sidewalks, improvement of streets, &c., were adopted, and the Council adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening.

SAINT VANDERBILT.

The Age of Bronze.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

New York enjoyed a sensation yesterday—at least one was promised on that day to the Gothamites. The glorious bronze statue of Commodore Vanderbilt was to be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, and the whole city was called upon to regard the day as a holiday of especial importance. Why not? Is there any reason why we should not add to the other brazen images which we worship, the statue of this brazen railroad king? We have not many national saints on our calendar—Saint Washington and a few more are all. Shall we not add a new one, and in this age of bronze, what could be more appropriate than due enshrinement of Saint Vanderbilt?

This age of bronze, we say. Some people call this a golden age. That is a mistake. We have driven gold out of the country, and some wise men are boasting that this country is prosperous and great to a singular degree, mainly because we no longer bow before golden calves, but worship the paper dollar. Others, in like manner, would call it a paper age, for that reason, and would assert that the dollar, which every American is supposed to worship, is, after all, only a paper dollar in more senses than one. Of such an age, Vanderbilt is not an unworthy saint, for his vast wealth consists mainly in the paper stock and bond-certificates of big railroads. But a paper statue would not endure. The memory of the great man of this century must be entrusted only to monumental and enduring brass.

If we look closely, we shall see that there is in this a close regard to "the eternal fitness of things." The real virtue of Vanderbilt, the real characteristic of the age and people he represents, is not gold nor paper, but brass; cheek, some people call it. To get rich in New York, what is needed? Only brass enough! The great Commodore has been engaged nearly all his life in a gigantic game of bluff, betting "his pile" on every hand, and has won. He is simply the biggest and most successful of modern gamblers. Evidently a monument of brass was needed for him, as the representative of that large class of men who make their money by brazen coolness in betting.

Every age and class has its representative man or patron saint. Why not the age and class of gamblers? They cut a great figure in the records of these times. Daring speculation of all sorts characterizes the age. Peculiarly that speculation which prompts a man to bet more than he has got by a great deal. It may not be a nice feature of our modern American civilization. Quiet people, who go on steadily producing wealth, will very likely denounce these men as great public robbers—modern highwaymen! But they are here, a visible, tangible, and very prominent fact in our American civilization, and as we commemorate other facts, so this must be handed down in bronze for a future generation to stare, perhaps to laugh at. All honor to Saint Vanderbilt, representative of the brazen highwaymen of modern times!

☞ In St. Joseph, on Tuesday night, a railroad train ran into and over a cow, scattering beef and uncooked milk promiscuously in pieces and pints. The train came to a dead stop, just in time to prevent putting a dead stop to the life of a man lying on the track senseless and drunk, thirty feet beyond.

CITY FEATURES.

The largest and best assortment of boots and shoes in this city is kept at St. Greenman's shoe store, No. 141 Market street between Fourth and Fifth, north side. Sewed and pegged boots, all sizes, $3.50 per pair.

Two Last Days Here.

The Panorama of New York City has been on exhibition here for ten days, and been visited by thousands of our citizens. All speak in its praise. It is to be exhibited at the principal cities of the South, and our brethren of the press and hotel men are asked to extend to it their most willing favors. To-morrow night closes its exhibitions here. Exhibitions at Masonic Temple to-day and to-morrow at 3 and 7½ o'clock each day. It is an admirably executed representation of the principal streets and the various points which strangers would be most likely to visit when in New York. The panorama consists of a magnificent canvas, which, constantly moving, presents to the beholder the noble blocks of buildings, the magnificent churches and the stately public halls, the shipping and steamboats, horses and carriages, omnibuses, railroad cars, and the thousands of people who daily throng the streets of the great American metropolis. As an illustration of this elaborate work, we will state that while the panorama moves before the spectator over thirty thousand horses and carriages pass in view, and more than one hundred thousand of the people of the city. To see New York in reality has often proved an expensive luxury to many expectant and ambitious visitors. They often see the elephant and feel his trunk, too. To see the panorama only costs fifty cents, enabling the beholder to get a very accurate conception of that great center of commerce and fashion. "Man made the city, but God made the country." New York and other commercial cities would hardly present their colossal proportions, their immense business activities, and aesthetical attractions, were it not for the rich country that is tributary to them, and the industry of the people who are engaged in developing its resources, and who furnish all the elements of metropolitan greatness. New York stands out in bold relief among the cities of our country—"a cloudy pillar by day and a pillow of fire by night." The fires of her furnaces cast their murky shadows over the whole of Manhattan Island, and are never left to slumber even after half the world is wrapt in sleep. This panorama is a faithful picture of New York, and everybody should go and see it, so as to take a little pride and derive some satisfaction in having contributed their proportion in building up so magnificent an embodiment of the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of the country. Nearly twenty thousand persons have attended the twenty exhibitions of the panorama here the past ten days.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Company.

In the course of less than twenty years this company have grown from a very small beginning to be the most celebrated and extensive makers of instruments of the organ and melodeon kind in the world, producing and finding demand for several times as many instruments as any other makers. Four large elephant tusks must be cut up every week to supply them with ivory for keys; so they must be said to consume two large elephants per week. Their organs rank highest not only in this country, but also in Europe, where the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

This remarkable success is undoubtedly owing greatly to their superior skill in this specialty and to the very important improvements they have effected in this class of instruments; but it is the result almost in equal measure, perhaps, of adherence to and energetic pursuit of certain principles. Inflexible rules with them are, first, to do the very best work only, availing themselves of every improvement and being careful to suffer no inferior instrument to leave their factory; and, second, to sell always at smallest remunerative profits, having fixed prices, which are alike to all.

Any one buying an organ made by this company has the satisfaction of knowing that he has one of the best instruments of the class which can be made, and this at the lowest price at which such work can be afforded.

Gold is King.

This will be manifest to any buyer of dry goods who will call at the New York store, or who will read the new list of prices as announced in this morning's COURIER-JOURNAL. Every one who wants anything in the dry goods line should not fail to be on hand at the great sale which opens this morning. We have had occasion to look into this matter, and we assure our readers that they will find that the firm of S. Barker & Co. will be prepared to do what they say. The American Express Company emptied one of their immense wagons at their door yesterday evening. Buyers of dry goods should not fail to go to the great sale which begins to-day.

Royal Insurance Company.

In our advertising columns this morning will be found the statement of the condition of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool and London, which shows it to be one of the safest, staunchest, and soundest companies in existence. For the additional security of insurers a special fund amounting to $510,000 is deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany, N. Y., and power is given the agent here, Jno. Barbee, Esq., one of our oldest and most honored merchants and citizens, to adjust and settle losses. The attention of insurers will no doubt be attracted by these valuable features.

Torrey's Strips Ahead.

The following endorsement from Louisville's most eminent architects is sufficient to show how superior Torrey's patent weather strips are over all others!!!

Messrs. Fitch & Lindsey:

GENTLEMEN—We have used your celebrated weather strips (Torrey's patent) and can recommend them as being simple in construction, durable and well finished; they look well when applied, and will effectually close the crack around doors and windows; they are also the best kind we have seen in use.

C. L. Stancliff (architect), H. P. Bradshaw (architect), John Andrewaths (architect.)

N. P. G.'s,

at Cooke & Sewell's, Artistic Tailors, 230 West Main street.

☞ At the Fifty-cent Store, 99½ Fifth, can be found the goods and manufactures of all nations. *Bric a brac wares*, hosiery, fancy goods, *bijouterie* and *objects de vertu* in great variety. New goods for the holidays received daily.

☞ "Wilhelmine, the Golden Haired," is a beautiful song and chorus published by John Church, Cincinnati, and on sale by Louis Tripp, of this city.

☞ Hardware and cutlery at Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

N. P. G.'s.

Call at Cooke & Sewell's, Artistic Tailors, 230 West Main street, and examine the N. P. G.'s.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsey's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one summer. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

☞ Cooke & Sewell, Artistic Tailors, 230 West Main street, have the N. P. G.'s.

☞ Wood carvers' tools at Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsey, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

☞ Go to Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

A STOLEN SERMON.

Sacred Eloquence and Exhortation.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Some few weeks ago it was announced that one of our most popular divines, who, with his youth and eminent oratorical powers, has made himself a national fame in the evangelical circles of the Episcopal Church, and whose loss to our city has been the cause of much mourning among our fashionable people, was about, like the Magi of old, to go East. The pulpit of the Holy Trinity has, since the departure of the former rector, been supplied by what are known in clerical circles as wanderers and by the irreverent as wandering minstrels, bringing recollections of "Jim Baggs" and his execrable clarionet to the frequenter of the playhouse. A Sunday or two ago a young clergyman made his appearance in the pulpit and delivered a sermon that astonished the congregation. Visions of the glory of young Brooks and a reputation equal to that of Pere Hyacinthe floated before the minds of the devout. The organist played the congregation out, and the comments on the bonnets and the dresses of the gay throng were silenced amid the plaudits of the young divine, whose sermon combined doctrine and discipline in so masterly a manner. The same gentleman preached at Epiphany in the afternoon, and there again astounded the congregation of that church with his eloquence. He took his departure amid the warmest thanks of those who had felt their religious zeal increased under his spiritual sermons; but a little disappointment was to follow. A lady who had occasionally visited Holy Trinity during Rev. Mr. Brooks' ministry on account of his uncle, the illustrious Wendell Phillips, and who was a true Bostonian, familiar with all the sayings of the illustrious Dr. Channing, sent a note the next day to the warden of Holy Trinity, stating that it would not be necessary to print the sermon of the Sunday morning previous, as it could be found in the selected sermons of the Rev. Dr. Channing, the shining light of the Unitarians. The paper and volume were given, and there it was found. A similar expose was made at the Epiphany, and the congregation were no wiser, as the occurrence was kept quietly concealed by the few acquainted with the facts. The only explanation is that the young gentleman who did the plagiarism did not expect to stumble over a Boston female theologian while wearing his borrowed plumes.

☞ It is feared that, with the death of Mr. Roebling, the great bridge builder, the $7,500,000 Brooklyn bridge will dissolve into its unsubstantial air. Nothing of it exists, say the Brooklynites, except on paper, and the New York Times is unkind enough to insinuate that it is "buncombe to talk of its possible existence anywhere else."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—P. M.

[illegible]

Copper at Boston—Calumet 20; Copper Falls 1; Franklin 18; Quincy 21.

Sub-treasury balance $86,362,831

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—P. M.

COTTON—Closed firmer and closed quiet and drooping [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—Closed steady, with a limited export and moderate speculative demand for good common grades.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, with a moderate speculative and export demand. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at [illegible] for Western. Corn [illegible]

[illegible] is prices.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern at 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11—P. M.

TOBACCO—Active at full prices.
COTTON—Nominal; no sales.
HEMP—Nothing doing.
FLOUR—exceedingly dull and business confined entirely to local wants; fall superfine $4; extra $4 [illegible]; double extra $4 [illegible].

[illegible]

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged; family $5 [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat $1 10 for No 1. Corn in good demand and prices are higher; ear [illegible]; shelled [illegible]. Oats [illegible] and in fair demand. Rye [illegible]. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; small time sales at $1, but not salable at better than 99c cash.

COTTON—Dull; middling 23½c; low middling 23½c.

TOBACCO—Scarce and firm; sales 130 hhds at $4 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged; mess pork held at $31. Bulk meats, two thirds cured, 11½c, 13½c and 15½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, to demand. Lard 16¼c for steam, and 17@17½c for kettle rendered nominally. Green meats closed dull at 11c, 14c and 15c.

HOGS—Rather dull at the close at $9 75@10 25; receipts 2,500 head.

BUTTER—Unchanged and quiet.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Steady.

OILS—Linseed in fair jobbing demand at 90@93c. Lard $1 [illegible].

PETROLEUM—35c for refined.

GOLD—126¼ buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady at 1-10 discount buying.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11—P. M.

COTTON—Is moderately active and closed firmer at [illegible] for middling; sales of 7,000 bales; receipts [illegible] bales; exports to Havre [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $5 25 for superfine; $5 75 for extra; $6 25 for double extra.

GRAIN—Corn scarce; old yellow mixed $1 13¼. Oats scarce at 65c.

BRAN—$1 15.

HAY—Scarce at $32.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $31 25. Bacon quiet at 17½c for shoulders; [illegible] for clear rib, and 20@20c for clear sides. Lard dull; tierce 18@18½c and keg 19c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; fully fair 13¼@13½c; yellow clarified 13½c. Molasses, prime 85@90c. Coffee, fair 16@16½c; prime 16¾@17c.

WHISKY—Lower at $1 13@1 15.

GOLD—126¼.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 137¾; New York sight drafts ¼@⅝ discount.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11

FLOUR—Dull; Northwestern extra family [illegible]; Indiana and Ohio do $5 [illegible]; fancy [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Rye steady at $1 05@1 06. Corn higher; yellow $1 [illegible]; new do [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Unsettled and lower; crude held at 20c; sales 5,000 bbls refined at 32½@33c, closing at 33c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 for iron bound.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; prime to choice $1 38@1 38. Corn scarce and higher; new white 90@95c; old $1 03. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $33 50. Bacon quiet; rib sides 18c; clear sides 19½c; shoulders 15½c; hams 20c. Lard quiet at 18@19c.

WHISKY—There is a better feeling at $1 02@1 03¼.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.

COTTON—Quiet at 23@23½c. Receipts 1,507 bales; exports 1,561 bales.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $5.

GRAIN—Corn 80@85c and scarce. Oats 62½c.

HAY—$32.

BRAN—$23.

PROVISIONS—Pork $33 50. Lard 18@18½c. Bacon scarce; shoulders 17½c, sides 20@21c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.

COTTON—Quiet; low middling 22½c; good ordinary 22c.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 05, amber $1 10@1 15, white $1 15. Corn $1 05. Rye 90c. Oats 55c. Barley $1 25.

FLOUR—$5 50 for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides 20c; hams 22c; shoulders 18c; lard 18c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is quiet but firm; sale 700 bbls spot at 17c; we quote seller November at 16½@16¾c; seller all the year at 16¼@16½c; buyer all the year 17@17¼c. Refined opened weak but closed firm at advanced prices; sales 1,000 bbls December at 31¾c; 1,000 bbls November at 31½c; we quote November at 31¾c bid; December 31¾c.

No. 114 Market, between Third and Fourth.

No. 114 Market, between Third and Fourth.

Exclusive Cloaks and Furs
At MORRIS LEVI'S,
No. 114 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
LOOK OUT FOR THE

Just received extra heavy
Lyons Velvet,
Real Astracan,
Plushes,
Seal-skins, &c.,
AT
Levi's Cloak and Fur House.
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NASAL CATARRH,
AND
DISEASES
OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS
I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Throat and Lung Institute,
168 FOURTH, BET. GREEN AND WALNUT STREETS,
Louisville, Ky.

Now is the season when Catarrh and Throat Diseases advance most rapidly into Bronchitis and Consumption, and when all diseases of the breathing organs are most aggravated. The fearful rapidity of progress of these terrible maladies, and the great number of deaths by Consumption now occurring, should admonish all who are afflicted with any disease of the breathing organs to make immediate and rational efforts to recover before it has advanced to an incurable stage. Improvement is apparent from the first hour of using the remedies, and a permanent cure is the result of the treatment in all curable cases. Patients may rely confidently upon a correct and candid examination.

From Hon. R. M. Bishop, Merchant, 38 Main street, Cincinnati.

Having made trial of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer's new remedies in my family, I am happy to state that I have observed the most marked salutary results, and have the fullest confidence in their efficacy in similar cases.
R. M. BISHOP.

From Prominent Citizens in Louisville.

We are fully convinced, by our own experience and by reliable information of others, that the "Aerian system of cure" introduced and practiced by Dr. I. Winslow Ayer is the true mode of treatment in Catarrh, Asthma, and the various forms of Throat and Lung diseases.

The treatment is eminently reasonable and scientific. In our opinion Dr. Ayer is a highly educated and most successful physician.

We are gratified to have the Throat and Lung Institute permanently established in our city.
J. FISHER, JR.
Mer. Bank, Main st., Louisville, Ky.
JAMES O'CONNOR,
Coal Merchant, Third st., Louisville, Ky.
FRED. A. BAGGS,
Salesman well-known Dry Goods House of W. H. Andrews, Market st., Louisville, Ky.

Call personally for an examination. If impossible to do so at once, write for a list of questions. Address
I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 53, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY ANDERSON BROS & CO.,
71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.
Friday Morning, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clk,
500 LOTS dry goods, new invoices dress goods, plaids, and twilled flannel, shaker and opera flannels, jeans, linseys, fancy cassimeres, gents' underwear, hosiery, gloves, shawls, &c.; also, ingrain and hemp carpets, &c.
Terms cash.
n13 ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
Household Furniture, Hair-seat Chairs, Divans, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Mattresses, Carpets, Parlor, Hall, Cook and Office Stoves, Window shades, and sundries,
AT AUCTION.
THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. Terms cash.
C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
SALES AT AUCTION THIS WEEK.
FRIDAY, NOV. 12,
300 lots Assorted Underwear, Hosiery and Dry Goods.
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
300 lots Assorted Clothing.
n7 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY HAYES & McNETT,
119 Fifth street, near Jefferson.
Splendid Consignment of Gold and Silver Watches, superb Castor, and Solitaire Diamond Rings; a Magnificent Assortment of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, we will sell as above.
Also, at 7 o'clock in the evening, we will sell a large and general assortment of second-hand gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c.
Terms cash.
n12 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Three Park Place Building Sites
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.
MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., we will sell three beautiful building lots located as above. The sale will be absolute to the highest and best bidder. Terms easy.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
n12 Auctioneers.

WINTERSMITH'S
REMEDIES.
The Most Popular Medicines of the Day:

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.

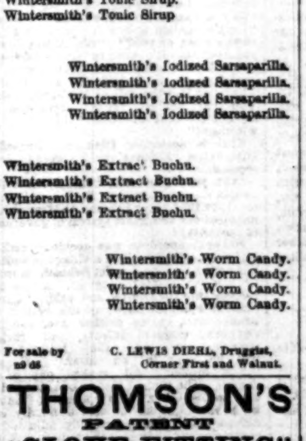
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

For sale by C. LEWIS DIEHL, Druggist,
n9 d6 Corner First and Walnut.

THOMSON'S
PATENT
"GLOVE-FITTING"



The Most Popular Corset ever introduced into the American Market.

The strongest proof of the excellence and popularity of this Corset is found in the NUMEROUS attempts to palm off WORTHLESS IMITATIONS as the GENUINE IMPORTED "GLOVE-FITTING." We therefore call special attention to our stamp, which is always to be found on the GENUINE goods, and of which we give facsimile herewith.
N. B.—All infringers of Patent or of our Copy-right in name, "Glove-fitting," will be prosecuted.

TRADE MARK.
THOMSON'S PATENT
IMPROVED
GLOVE-FITTING

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,
391 Broadway, N. Y.,
Sole Importers and Patentees for the United States.
au9 eod6m

Aikin & Drummond
(Successors to Pearson, Aikin & Co.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sole manufacturers of the Great Western Sugar Mills and Scantlin's Seamless Evaporators, Dexter Cider Mills, &c.
Steam Engines, Mill Work, and Castings of all descriptions.
au5 eod6m

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.
OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. sn13 d3

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House,
HARRY C. BATES.........Sole Lessee and Manager.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
NEIL WARNER.
TWO SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1869, Shakspeare's great play entitled the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock..........Neil Warner.
To conclude with Shakspeare's Comedy of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio..........Neil Warner.
WANTED—Ladies for the Ballet. Apply of the Manager's office.
Monday—Lydia Thompson's Great Burlesque Troupe.

Weisiger Hall.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.
DR. A. O'LEARY
WILL commence a course of popular lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, or the Laws of Health, Strength, and Beauty, [illegible] will and keep well, and live to a good old age free from disease, [illegible] by all odds the most [illegible] of the kind in the world. To be appreciated it must be seen, as no description can do it justice. Admission, first lecture free. No boys admitted except with their parents.
n12 d6 W. H. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION
TO NEW YORK CITY!
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Bullard's Panorama
—OF—
NEW YORK CITY!
TAKES THE SPECTATOR
FORTY-ONE MILES
THROUGH THE
Streets of New York City,
FAITHFULLY SHOWING
The Business, Bustle, and Confusion of City Life.
HE HAS A VIEW OF MORE THAN
10,000 Horses & Carriages
AND UPWARDS OF
100,000 OF ITS PEOPLE!
7½ Miles of Shipping and Steamers,
Processions, Military Companies,
Bands of Music, Shipping, Steamers, &c.
At each exhibition an explanatory lecture will be given, giving much valuable knowledge of
NEW YORK AND ITS PEOPLE,
of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to everybody.
The following buildings have been placed on the panorama the last year, at the expense of $6,000:
The Crystal Palace on Fire,
Stewart's Marble Palace,
The Metropolitan Hotel,
The St. Nicholas Hotel,
The Merchants' Union Express Office and International Hotel,
The Five Points House of Industry,
Barnum's American Museum.
Doors open an hour before the panorama moves.
WILL BE EXHIBITED AT
LOUISVILLE,
—IN—
MASONIC TEMPLE,
Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 2, and Every Afternoon and Night to Saturday, Nov. 13, Inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 50c. Gallery, 25c. Children, 25c. Admission to all parts of the house to afternoon exhibition, 25c.
Seats secured during the day on application to the hall without extra charge. Tickets for sale at Bradley & Gilbert's Book Store, opposite the Postoffice, and at ticket office at Temple.
no1 d11 W. H. SMITH, Agent.

RollerSkating
THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock. Also every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. oc7 dtf

LOST.

LOST—PUP—On Monday afternoon, a black and tan male pup, ears cropped, and answers to the name of Dick. A liberal reward will be given if returned to No. 183 First street, between Green and Walnut. GEO. WEBSTER.

LOST—SLEEVE BUTTON—Pink cameo, on Market or Fourth streets, Nov. 5. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Col. RUNKLE, cor. Third and Walnut sts. n11 d3*

LOST—SHOT-GUN—On the 29th ultimo, on Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, a double-barrel English shot-gun. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to my residence, on Broadway, below Eleventh street, or to the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky. J. H. LINDENBERGER. n10 d3

FOUND.

FOUND—HAIR RING—By the sexton of Grace Church, on Walnut and Floyd, on Wednesday, a gold hair ring, which the owner can get by applying to WOOD & BRO., 118 Fourth street, proving property, and paying charges.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—HORSE AND WAGON—A sorrel mare and spring wagon, which the owner can get by calling at JNO. CASEY'S Grocery, corner of Preston and Breckinridge streets, proving property, and paying charges. n11 d3*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FARE $3 50,
INCLUDING
Meals and State-Room.
This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.
The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.
Two Daily Lines.
U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.
Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES..........D. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE..........D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.
Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.
Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
Have one night and from 107 to 128 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.
Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.
All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
au6 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For Red River, Direct.
JOHN S. BAKER.........CARROLL, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M.
nov12 d2 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
WAUANITA.........JNO. CONWAY, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 12th, at 10 A. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE.........HURRY, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 15th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MARY HOUSTON.........L. B. DUNHAM, Master.
For New Orleans from Cairo on Monday, the 15th, and Memphis on Wednesday, the 17th, on the arrival of trains.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular St. Louis Express Line Packet
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
The splendid Passenger Steamer
ROBERT MOORE.........JOHN FERRELL, Master,
Will leave for the above and intermediate points on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., positively, from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
P. S. The Robert Moore will give through receipts to all points on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Also to Memphis and New Orleans at lowest current rates.

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
NOAH NEAL, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
apr29 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. TORRENCE, Agent,
au5 dly No. 41 Fourth Street.

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas River, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. TORRENCE, Agent,
au5 dly No. 41 Fourth Street.

Notice to Shippers.
I am giving through bills of lading to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all intermediate points on Red river, and to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, and to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. Also to Reno, Cheyenne, Corrinne, Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and Des Moines Valley Railroads, St. Louis.
au5 dtf M. W. SATTERWHITE,
No. 58 Fourth street.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAINS, &c
C. KETCHUM,
No. 72 West Main Street,
IS now offering the handsomest stock of the above goods ever offered to the citizens of Louisville and the public generally. Do not fail to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. Particular inducements to cash customers. s7 d3

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES—To learn of [illegible] a new and perfect method of dress-cutting ever invented. Every opportunity given to learn this new method in [illegible] Ladies will please call without delay. Great inducements to agents for a short time longer.

WANTED—PARTNER—[illegible] and THIRD, W. T. E. HEROLD. n11 d3

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN—[illegible] Address "Manager," [illegible] time and place for interview.

WANTED—1,000 persons to fill situations. [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING-MACHINE HAND—One who fully understands the working of Grover & Baker's, or Leavitt's machine preferred. Apply at 180 Fourth st. to MRS SPINGLER.

WANTED—TO RENT—Part of a small dwelling; location central; west of the postoffice preferred. References required. Address ALBERT, Willard Hotel. n11 d3*

WANTED—$500 or $1,000 cash will secure an energetic business man a permanent manufacturing business in which the profits are over 100 per cent, and quick sales. Investigation will prove this to be true. Address, with real name and stating where an interview can be had, "Tin and Sheet Iron," Courier-Journal. n11 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—A young lady, with some experience, wants a situation as saleswoman in a dry goods or trimming store. Object employment. Best of reference given. Address Miss L. E., Post-office, Louisville, Ky. n11 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD WHITE COOK—A German preferred. Apply at the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

WANTED—COMPETENT BLACKSMITH AND WAGON-MAKER—One who understands the manufacturing of carriages, plows, &c. Must come well recommended. R. BOYD & CO., 113 Main st., between Third and Fourth. n11 d3

WANTED—A COMPETENT GAS-FITTER—Apply in person to ROBT. RIGGS, 78 West Green street. n11 d3

WANTED—TWO WOMEN—IMMEDIATELY—To do the cooking, washing, ironing, and housework for a family four miles out in the country. To such as are reliable and steady good wages will be given and a permanent home. n11 d3*

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young lady, as seamstress or lady's maid. Would not object to travel. Also understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address Miss N. K., Louisville P. O.

WANTED—LADIES FOR THE BALLET—Apply at the Manager's office of the Louisville Opera House. n10 d4

WANTED—THE LADIES—To know that the largest assortment of the most elegant trimmed patterns for ladies' and children's wear is at MRS. LALAGUE'S, 363 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. Plain patterns cut to order to fit the form with accuracy. Dress making in all its varieties done on the shortest notice, also cutting and fitting. Remember the place—363 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. n11 d3*

WANTED—SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS—To make in the best style and at the lowest rates at LEDSON'S New Sign Painting Shop, No. 362 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. Call and see specimens. n11 d3*

WANTED—A PARTNER—with a limited capital, in a live and well-established business. To an enterprising man who is willing to take hold with [illegible] Address "Mechanic," postoffice. n6 d10*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl for good cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses, governesses, housemaids, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Females directed to situations free. MILLER & CO. oc8 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—SEVERAL SPECIAL AGENTS AND SOLICITORS—To represent in the city and State one of the oldest and most substantial New York Life Insurance Companies. Liberal inducements offered. Address, with references, "General Agent," Drawer 27, Louisville P. O. n11 d5

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—An agent wanted in every county in the United States, to canvass for a new article, just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. It is a portable furnace, that fits in the boiler of any cook stove or range. Three-cents per day will pay for all the coal wanted. It will boil, broil, roast, fry, stew, heat irons, etc. Any one having a small capital, can clear from $15 to $20 per day. The right of a State is a sure fortune. Call on or address O. BROWN, 78 Church street, Nashville, Tenn. oc dlm

$25 A DAY made at home—25 entirely new articles for Agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. oc11 d3mdawlm

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Three two-story brick dwellings, each containing six (6) rooms, cellar and attic, gas and water. Two situated on First street, between Green and Walnut, Nos. 167 and 169. The other, a new, modern-built house, situated on north side of Green, between First and Brook. Apply to Thomas S. Mudd, 169 West Jefferson street. n1 d6 & deo1tf

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—I intend leaving Louisville, and will dispose of my manufacturing business, now in a prosperous condition and making money. For particulars address A. D., Courier-Journal office. n10 d6*

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG STORE—The drug store under the Louisville Hotel. This is an established, paying stand, and the best chance for a business location ever offered in this city. A competent apothecary could clear the stock in one year. Terms liberal. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to DR. ALEX. FORSYTH. n9 d13

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK COTTAGE—Of 3 rooms and kitchen, with lot 30 feet front by 200 deep, on Jefferson, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 152 West Jefferson street. oc31 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with all modern improvements—large stable, carriage-house, cistern, gas and water-works, &c. Everything in good order. For further information call at No. 164 First st., bet. Broadway and Jacob. oc31 dtf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A very desirable new four-story brick business house, with large, deep cellar. The many advantages, and its close proximity to the Galt House and railroads, can hardly fail to attract the attention of merchants and business men. Also, several fine building lots, suitable for erecting storehouses. They have many advantages, and are rapidly advancing in value. This property will be sold at a decided bargain. Will exchange part for a residence or good, rich land near the city. For particulars, apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third. oc31 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 40 feet front by 150 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron railings, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets. au31 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm, in Owen county, 3½ miles from Worthville, on the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad. Said farm contains 300 acres, all under fence, 400 acres river bottom, and balance finely timbered, and well watered. 30 acres now in timothy. There are a good dwelling-house, orchard, and all necessary outbuildings on said farm; also two large new barns, with Mormon press. This is one of the best hay and stock farms on the Kentucky river. Barns, presses, &c., are new and in good repair. For further particulars apply to POLLOCK BARBOUR, in Louisville, R. N. DeHAVEN, in Lagrange, or to the undersigned, on the premises. Terms easy. P. S. EWING. oc28 eod4f

FOR SALE—JEWELRY and WATCH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT—RARE CHANCE—The stock on hand and good will of an old-established jewelry and watch-making establishment. Splendid opening. High community and growing city. Address W. B. CORBEY, administrator, Frankfort, Ky. oc28 TuThF10

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—In Baltimore, Ky., opposite railroad depot, known as Dreiss' Saloon. All information can be had at Wolf & Schimpeler's, corner of Third and Market, Louisville, Ky., or on the premises by applying to M. DREISS. n11 d1m

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—The stock, furniture and good will of the St. Charles Exchange Restaurant, Cincinnati, established upward of 20 years, finely located, and doing a good business. Five years' lease at present from Nov. 1, 1869. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is a fine opportunity for an energetic man of means. Address the proprietors, C. SALVIS & CO., 30 and 32 East Third st., Cincinnati, O. oc19 TuThSat

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM—Of 210 acres, in Bullitt county, 16 miles from the city, well improved; 3,000 fruit trees, plenty of stock water, &c. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 152 West Jefferson street. n7 dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—25 ACRES OF LAND—On the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, about 2½ miles from the city limits, and a short distance from the Fair Grounds station on the Lexington railroad. The improvements are a good two-story house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, bath-room, and pantry, with good stabling and other out-buildings. Splendid orchards of choice fruits, &c. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. oc8 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 298¼ acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY. au30 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—One front room on second floor and two on third. Inquire at Sample Room, 132 Third st., between Green and Jefferson. n11 d3

FOR RENT—OFFICES—On second and third floors front, at 148 Main street. Apply to W. H. McKNIGHT, 154 Main st. n10 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Being about to move my stock and business to 148 Main street, I offer for rent the large, well-lighted, four-story building now occupied by me as a carpet store at 154 Main st. W. H. McKNIGHT. n10 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—An excellent store-house on east side Third street, 4 doors below Main st. Apply to H. V. SANDERS, No. 51 West Main st., between Second and Third. n11 d6*

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On Broadway, bet. First and Second. Apply to SHERMAN F. WHALEY, 59 West Market st. n10 d3

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Front room over store, suitable for an office. WOOD & BRO., No. 118 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—In room No. 4, Johnson's Building, 118 Main st., near Fourth. BOH. & LYON. oc18 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three-story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to R. & SCHRADER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts. n3 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—By change of business, I will rent or sell my house, situated on Market street, between Brook and Floyd. It contains a very handsome storeroom in front and nine rooms, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply at the premises. HENRY KRAMERSCHELL, Market, between Brook and Floyd.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee. oc dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-floored cellar, brick smoke-stack and boiler-room attached, together with an engine, boiler, shafting, &c., all in good working order. The building is in a large lot, and the property is admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes or a saw-mill. Possession can be given immediately. For terms of rent or sale of the property address Box L., L. P. O. au31 dtf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On Preston st., between Broadway and Jacob, containing 7 rooms. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. oc20 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—On the 27th of October, a large brindle cow with crumpled horns, the end of her tail white and some white on her flanks, a slip about on right side; she gives milk. A liberal reward will be paid for her return. MATTINGLY & BRO., Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green. n7 d3*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get first-class boarding permanently in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Single room or en suite. Address L., this office. n3 d5